THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE PRESIDENCY

Republican Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York—An Address by Attorney-General Brewster, of Pennsylvania.

Another monster meeting was held last night at the Cooper Institute, New York, under the auspices of the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club, the Central Grant Club, and the Griswold and Cornell Central Campaign Club. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and mottoes, and a larger number of ladies graced the scene by their presence than was ever seen before at a political meeting in the hall. The Hon. Gerrit Smith, the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster (the Attorney General of Pennsylvania), and the Rev. Mr. Ives, of New York, were speakers. The Hon. Thomas Murphy called the meeting to order, and the Hon. Charles S. Spencer introduced as the first speaker the Hon. Gerrit Smith. Mr. Smith spoke at length, and was followed by Mr. Brewster.

Speech of Attorney-General Brewster.

Mr. Brewster was introduced by Mr. Andrews as the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and was received with a storm of applause. At the suggestion of Mr. Spencer the audience rose and gave three tremendous cheers for Republican Pennsylvania.

After rendering his thanks for the hearty reception he too met with, Mr. Brewster said:—I am not accustomed, it is not the habit of my life, to address assemblages like these. I am not a politician, and hardly a public man, for the station which I hold is purely a professional one, and the occupation and pursuit of my life has been that of a professional man, and whenever I have been tempted from a sense of duty to come out occasionally, as I have done now to such places, and I listen to addresses delivered by those who are accustomed to address assemblages for such purposes, and hear them explain the issues and enlarge upon the arguments and appeal to the people, I always feel my own shortcomings, and how incapable I am of meeting anything like the expectations that a large body of people have a right to demand at the hands of any one who shall presume to come before them and ask their attention. After what you have heard from Mr. Smith tonight, I do not know indeed what I could say to entertain or instruct you, and probably that which I should first do would be to direct your attention for the purpose of instructing you upon a subject about which you are not very well informed, and about which I may be supposed to know something, and that is the condition and prospects of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. (Applause.) The recent canvass in Pennsylvania was one in which I took part; a subordinate part, it is true, but still a part. As soon as the campaign began—for by a kind of practical misnomer we call these political canvasses "campaigns," as if they were war—as soon as the campaign began men of note and standing in the party resolved that we should scatter ourselves over the State of Pennsylvania, and seek, not only by addressing the people as you are addressed here, but by personal appeals to those who commanded the different districts of the State—the leaders of the Republican party in the different districts of the State—to stimulate their sense of duty. For one, with others, I went through all the eastern end of the State, through all the northern tier of counties, along the western border, and through the centre of the State, and there I learned that which I was glad to convey as information to you people of New York, who needed it of all other people in the nation, that Pennsylvania was sound (cheers), and that on the second Tuesday of October she would respond to the Republican party as she responded to the call of her country when Fort Sumter was fired on. (Loud cheers). The Republican party of Pennsylvania has a history of its own. I was a Democrat, but, thank God, I will never again be a Democrat (applause), for I hold that man an enemy of the human race who would identify himself with the Democratic party after it has plotted its parricidal hand against the life of its country. I call that man an enemy of the human race who would attach himself in full communion with the Democratic party, when he recognizes in it the strongest and only ally of rebeldom in arms against humanity and human liberty. (Loud cheers.) I say the Republican party in the State of Pennsylvania has a peculiar history. All the strongholds of the Republican party at this day were once the only strongholds of the old Democratic party in its proudest days and glory. The whole of the eastern tier of counties, and the whole of the northern tier of counties, were once the very citadel of the Democratic party, and in those counties—those northern counties—began through Wilmot's help and by Wilmot's assistance the teaching of those doctrines once called Free Soil and now called Republican, which revolutionized the State and carried it over, now and forever, to the cause of Republican liberty in this country. (Cheers.) After the Whig party in the city of Philadelphia had been broken up by the destruction of the old city proper—for the city of Philadelphia, as it was originally chartered and established by Penn, was a small corporation within the limits of what the world at large understood to be the City of Philadelphia, a very close and narrow corporation, consisting of but a few wards—after that was united, the whole into one grand metropolis, one great municipality, the old Whig party, as it was called, passed away, and then began a kind of scramble. We had the Know-Nothing party, we had the Native American party, we had the People's party, we had the divided Democratic party, and we had the Abolition party, and out of all this grew up gradually a party called the Republican party. And they stood firm, and gradually, as Mr. Smith can say, they came to him, The Whigs, some of them, went with the Democrats. Free-Soil and free-thinking Democrats went with the Abolitionists. The Native Americans and the Know-Nothings, and all the various divisions united, and out of them grew the great Republican party. And this party, constituted as all such parties must be necessarily, being a new party, passed into the hands of new men; and, to the surprise of others, the Republican party swept everything before it in the State of Pennsylvania, and the Democratic party began to see the signs of dissolution and ruin. At this juncture of the history of the Republican party in our State Rebellion broke out. The leaders of the Republican party in Philadelphia at that time were men who, up to that period, had been hardly known in public life. Many of them were very obscure persons. The body of the people of the State of Pennsylvania, particularly in the city of Philadelphia, to which, for the present explanation, I shall confine myself, the body of the people in the city of Philadelphia were actuated by a sense of duty to their country, and did not look too strictly into the organization or the fitness of the men who had organized the Republican party. What they wanted was not office or place, not power, but a patriotic enforcement of the law of the land, that they might have a country preserved to them. (Applause.) And so, during the war, the Republican party in the city of Philadelphia was in the hands of men, many of whom abused the confidence that was thus generously bestowed upon them. But by-and-by the war was ended; and then the Republican party, true to that which seems to have been the moral principle of its existence—and a moral principle which alone has distinguished it above all other parties known in the history of this country—said: "We will not recognize nominations that are made by the mere force of discipline, and we will not, in the name of patriotism, vote for bad men," and the consequence was, to the terror and amazement of a great many Republicans throughout the country, that Philadelphia went over to the Democratic party, and we seemed to have been lost forever. Now that which was but a moral rebuke, a punishment inflicted by independent, patriotic men, and in a way that never could have occurred in the days of the old Democratic supremacy, because the Democratic party, to its shame be it said—based, as it claimed to be, upon liberal principles, and recognizing Democracy as the very fundamental element of its constitution—was exacting, stern, and severe in the punishment of anything like the expression of an independent will by its members, visiting upon them a penalty of excommunication that was almost as terrible to the political man who sought to assert his independence as was the power of excommunication declared by the Church of Rome against heretics and schismatics. In the history of the Democratic party, and in the days of its pride and power, no man belonging to it who hoped for public promotion dared to have an independent opinion for himself. (Applause.) If he did, upon his head was visited a political punishment that sent him into political banishment for ever. But it was not so, nor is it so, in the Republican party. That party, in the city of Philadelphia, as in the State at large, dared, in its rank and file, to speak out independently against the views of its impure leaders, and to punish its bad ones. (Applause.) It was because of this, ladies and gentlemen, that here in New York and elsewhere the organization of the Republican party in Pennsylvania was not understood; and it was because of these defeats which we had dared to suffer, you not understanding or appreciating the case, that you supposed Pennsylvania was in doubt. But let me tell you, there never was an hour since Ulysses S. Grant was nominated for the Presidency of the United States (applause), that there was a doubt in the minds of true Republicans that he would sweep the State of Pennsylvania, by the force of his nomination, both in October, as well as in November. (Loud cheers.) Why, therein is another evidence of the dignity, the purity, and the high moral principle that is a part of the very soul of the Republican party. General Grant was nominated by the people of the Republican party, in spite of the politicians. (Applause.) And it is the only instance in the history of this country, since its organization, that the people have really had a voice in the nomination of a man they meant to elect. (Great applause.) Where would we have been without Ulysses Grant? Where would the Republican party have been this day without Ulysses Grant? We were leaning upon a man who had been busily endeavoring to sell his body and his soul, and to sell the very soul of his party and its principles to the Democratic party. (Cheers.) He was the gift of Almighty God to the country during a bloody war, as he is now the gift of Almighty God to the Republican party in this civil strife that we are now in.

After speaking long and eloquently upon the subject of slavery, and how its abolition was brought about, Mr. Brewster continued:—In Philadelphia we built a stately edifice, almost as beautiful as this, and in the cause of human liberty. The friends of human liberty then were Abolitionists. They built a house like this where white men and white women might meet together, as we meet together to talk over it, and excited public sentiment by appealing to public judgment, to get a popular verdict in Congress. And oh, shame! in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, they burned that house—Northern Democrats, instigated by Southern men, burned it to ashes. Who degraded the white man North to the level of the black man? (Applause.) Where was liberty of conscience? Where was the right of private judgment? Where was liberty of speech? Where was the liberty of press when such things could be? And that not at the South, but upon *our* sacred soil—yes, before God more sacred than every inch of ground from the Potomac down to the Gulf of Mexico. (Applause.) Upon our sacred soil of Pennsylvania, I say they came and tried to enslave the white men of the North. You addressed them in public here at the North. You have told how you were pelted, and abused, and enslaved. Where was the liberty of speech then? where the right of private judgment and the liberty of conscience? Even within a few months prior to the rebellion, Mr. Curtis, I think it was, from Boston, came to Philadelphia to address an audience of ladies and gentlemen, as I have come here to night, and they assembled, as you have assembled here. A riotous mob, aided by Southern students of medicine, with a mass of other vagabonds, collected outside of the building, and he was obliged to do—what? In Philadelphia, in a free land, did he deliver his speech? No; he was turned out of the room, the house was closed, the people separated by back-doors and by-ways—to prevent what? B'oodshed! And that they called the liberty of the white man! (Applause.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have consumed much more of your time than I intended to-night. (Cries of "Go on.") One moment and I am done. I have simply to say this to you. A gentleman told me some time ago that General Grant had said this, and I believed he said it, and it should be written in letters of gold. If they ask what are Grant's principles and what he wishes to carry, write this and hand it to them. He said: —"This much I wish and this I declare to be my policy—that I hope to live to see the day when such peace and tranquillity shall be established in this country that a man may speak his sentimens, no matter what they be, whether it be in California or in Maine, in Florida or Oregon, without molestation or hindrance." (Great applause.) Now, there we are. Let us take the preamble of the Constitution, and say, when we are asked what is it that the Republican party wants, "To establish justice, to insure domestic tranquillity, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, and"—above all—"to secure the benefits of liberty to ourselves and our posterity forever." These are principles of the Republican party. (Immense applause.)

FRANTIC APPEALS.

August Belmont, Tilden, and Blair unite in Entreating the Democracy to Remain Steadfast.

APPEAL OF AUGUST BELMONT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Fellow-Citizens:—It is a privilege and a duty to address you on the eve of the great battle which we are to fight, and which is to decide whether the Government of this Republic is to remain four years more in the hands of the radical party, or whether by an energetic, united, and last effort you will wrest the power from its grasp, and give to us, under a Democratic conservative administration, a government based upon principles of justice, economy and constitutional liberty.

The issues of the present campaign are plain and self-evident. They appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of every voter in the most unmistakable terms. They have been ably discussed by distinguished orators and leaders of our party since the nomination of our candidates.

What the Democratic party intends to do, if placed in power by your suffrages, is to restore peace and union to our country, to heal the wounds and sufferings caused by the Rebellion, to give to the people of the South the right to which they are entitled under the Constitution, and by which alone we can bring back prosperity and quiet to that distracted section; to reduce materially our military and naval establishments, kept up now on an immense scale and at an enormous cost; to introduce into every department of Government the strictest economy, and to develop, by an equitable system of imports and taxation, the growing resources of our country, and thus to place the Federal finances on a solid and stable footing, and to pave the way to a gradual and safe return to specie payments. We are charged by the radical party—the party of violence and usurpation, which for the last four years, to prolong its own existence, has set at naught the Constitution and the fundamental principles of our Government—that we intend revolution, and defiance of established laws. The accusation is unfounded and absurd. It cannot be entertained for a moment by an intelligent voter, who has even the most superficial knowledge of the history of his country. The Democratic party can proudly point to every page of its record. It has never violated a single obligation of the fundamental compact by which these United States entered into the family of nations. Its watchword, in peace as in war, has been and will always be, the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. And no man, nor any set of men, however high they might be placed by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, can expect to receive the support of this great conservative party in any revolutionary attempt against established laws. The ballot-box and the supreme will of the American people are the only means of redress to which we look. Fellow-Democrats, you are fighting for a good and righteous cause. You have for your leader a tried statesman; a patriot who stood by the Union in its darkest hour; a man equally beloved for the purity of his private character as honored for his public virtues.

For this final struggle, then, fellow-Democrats of the United States, let us invigorate every muscle and nerve every heart. The time is short. The foe is stubborn and desperate, for our victory would be the death-blow to the Republican party. It could have been held together by no other nomination. It cannot survive your successful assault. One victory is enough. Your triumph in November will finally re-establish the Union and the Constitution for another generation of men, it will restore peace and good order to the South, prosperity to the North, and a wise and frugal rule to both. The great prize is worth your most strenuous endeavor.

Our ranks are unbroken, our courage is unabated. Once more to the breach, and this time victory.

For the Democratic National Committee.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

APPEAL OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.—To the Democracy of the State of New York:—The results of the October elections demonstrate the fact that large accessions to the Democratic party have been made since the last Congressional election, in 1866.

In Indiana we have reduced the Republican majority from 14,518 to a doubtful claim of 800 majority. We have done this on the largest aggregate vote ever given in that State, and in what Schuyler Colfax confesses to be "the severest political contest ever fought in Indiana." Even by the showing of the Republicans, a further change of one vote in 750—of one-eighth of one per cent—would have completed a political revolution. We have also gained one member of Congress, and perhaps two.

In Pennsylvania we have reduced the Republican majority in 1866 about one-half. A further change of one vote in 140 would have given us a complete victory in that great Commonwealth. We have done this in spite of vast patronage and means of corruption, systematic frauds, skilfully organized by the best masters in that art, and in spite of the unjust exclusion of the votes of citizens of Irish and German birth by a party which claims the suffrage for the negro as a natural and sacred right, and practically gives him supremacy over the white man in a large portion of the Republic. We have also gained several members of Congress.

In Ohio, in the Congressional election just held, we have reduced the Republican majority more than one-half—from 40,000 to 15,000—from the Congressional election of 1865, and have gained three members of Congress.

Never has the indomitable spirit and heroic energy of the Democratic party been more nobly manifested.

You have driven in the Republicans to their baggage-wagons. You have almost routed them.

Fellow-Democrats! Is this a moment for doubt as to what you ought to do? Is it a moment in which even to be counting the chances of the struggle to which we are advancing? We know that we will deserve victory. We will resolve to attain it.

Fellow-citizens, it is a false calumny that we desire to overthrow the pernicious systems of our adversaries—their government, by force or by fraud, in the Southern States, their supremacy of the negro over the white citizen—by any but the peaceful remedy of the ballot-box. We resist by peaceful and lawful measures the practical revolution which the Republicans are gradually accomplishing. We and our candidates are pledged to restore and not to destroy the Republic.

Fellow-Democrats of New York, we call on you to make a grand and final rally. Your standard-bearer in the national contest, who would gladly have laid down the honor of a victory already achieved, advances to the forefront of the battle. We appeal to the 400,000 Democrats of New York—one and all—to gather around him. Our example will animate to new vigor our comrades in other States. Two and a half millions of Democrats, under our chosen leaders, with our organizations unbroken, with our masses compact, with our old and honored flag floating proudly over us, will join in our final and, we trust, victorious struggle for constitutional government and civil liberty.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Chairmain of the State Committee.
WM. CASSIDY, Secretary.

BLAIR'S EXPLANATORY LETTER.

The following letter has just made its appearance in the Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier:*

FORT SANDERS, Wyoming Territory, August 24, 1868.—To Mr. James Howes, Lafayette, Ind.—Dear Sir:—I have received your letter in which you ask me if I would endeavor to have the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts tested by the Supreme Court before proceeding to treat them as null and void. In answer I say that the vital principle of the Reconstruction acts has already been decided to be unconstitutional, null, and void by the Supreme Court, the whole Bench concurring in the case of Milligan and Bowles, which went up from the State of Indiana on a writ of habeas corpus.

In that case it was decided, in the plain language of the Constitution, that the Government could not establish martial law in time of peace or try a citizen by military commission or court-martial. The reconstruction acts, so-called, stand on martial law and nothing else. It is the essence of these acts. They were prepared and put in execution in time of profound peace, in defiance of the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, to which I have referred, and they and all that has been done under them are null and void.

A case was made under these acts—the case of McArdle, of Mississippi—and brought before the Supreme Court, and it is well known that the Court was ready to declare these acts unconstitutional, when Congress passed another act to deprive the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction, and openly attempted to intimidate the Judges by threats of remodelling the Court.

The Supreme Court, in another case—that of Cummings, of Missouri—decided that the disfranchisement of the white people of the Southern States by an act of Congress was a bill of attainder and an *ex post facto* law, both of which were forbidden in express terms by the Constitution. Even the radicals admit, in their Chicago platform, that the States alone have the right to decide who shall be entitled to suffrage within the States; and yet Congress has assumed to take the right from the white people and give it to the negroes within the Southern States.

The Reconstruction acts violate the Constitution in all these particulars, and it has been already so decided by the Supreme Court. The Constitution says the military shall always be subordinate to the civil authority, but these acts have superseded all civil authority, and erected military governments at the South. Do you want a decision of the Supreme Court to show that this is unconstitutional? Are those who say that the military is subordinate to the military authority revolutionists? Are those who demand the restoration of the trial by jury, which has been suppressed in the South by the Reconstruction acts, revolutionists? Are those who claim the benefit of the great writ of right, the habeas corpus, which is denied to eight millions of our people by the infamous Reconstruction acts, to be branded as revolutionists?

Shall we be called revolutionists because we proclaim, in the very language of the Constitution, that Congress shall pass no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law? or shall we be thus branded for claiming what the Constitution concedes in express words—that the States shall regulate suffrage for themselves? Do we want more decisions of the Supreme Court on these points? The truth is that the radicals are the real revolutionists, and have subverted the fundamental principles of our Government and converted it into a mean and malignant oligarchy, sure to relapse into a military despotism.

To restore the Government and the great guarantees of freedom contained in the Constitution and inherited from our ancestors is "revolution." To execute the will of the people, whom the fragmentary Rump Congress has put at defiance, is "revolution." To carry out the decisions of the Supreme Court is "revolution." This revolution is at hand. The people's will, the judgment of the court of the highest jurisdiction, will be enforced against a usurping Rump Congress.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK P. BLAIR.

Markets by Telegraph.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Sept. 20.—Exchange on London, six months, 4s. 7¾d.; New York, 16d. discount. Silk, fair business. Staple American drills, $500. Rice advanced and in good demand. Total shipment of silk since July 1, nearly 5000 bales. Extra and best Mibash 940@960. Total arrival of Silk Worm Eggs for the season, 1¾ million. Cords are quoted at 50 cts. to $4. There is little demand for Tea, and large quantities are being received from Hiogo and shipped to New York. Freights—London and New York, £3 15s.@£4 per ton.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Stocks firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 105¼; Reading, 94½; Canton, 48; Erie, 46¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 113; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 125½; Illinois Central, 144; Virginia 6s, 56½; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River, 123; 5-20s, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 111½; do. 1865, 111½; do. new, 109½; 10-40s, 103¾. Gold, 136½. Money 7 per cent., strong. Exchange, 9¼.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour very dull, but not quotably lower. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $2 40@2 50; good, $2 10@2 20; ordinary to fair, $1 75@2. Corn firm; white $1 25@1 27; yellow, $1 27. Oats dull at 76@78c.; choice, 80@85c. Rye unchanged at $1 40@1 60. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Blair's Troubles in the West—Donnelly not to Withdraw—Presbyterianism in Our State—Affairs in Mexico—European Markets.

Financial and Commercial

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Advices from Hong Kong—Tonkel to be the Capital of Japan—The War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Arrived, steamship Japan, with Hong Kong advices to September 15 and Yokohama advices to September 2. The Japan brings over 500 passengers and 1500 tons of merchandise. She experienced heavy weather most of the passage. The steamer China, hence September 3, arrived at Yokohama on the 26th.

The Japanese Mikado has issued a proclamation decreeing Jeddo, the capital of Japan, here after to be called Tonkel, or the Eastern capital. The port of Jeddo will be opened to foreigners October 1. The present Governor of Yokohama has, at the request of foreign representatives, transferred the governorship of that city. It is believed the appointment gives general satisfaction.

Intelligence from Nagassa represents that the town of Negato was bombarded by steamers from Satsuma and Choisu, and the place entirely destroyed. Rambrandt, Prussian Charge-d'Affaires, was grossly insulted by an escort of the Japanese Minister while returning from the Government house, and has protested against the outrage, demanding complete reparation.

There has been no military events of importance since last advices, though considerable fighting is reported, the advantage resting with the Northern army.

In Costrie's Bay, August 22, the steamer Howan exploded, killing George C. Herman, First Assistant, and Mr. Bernard, Third Assistant Engineer, and five Chinamen; also badly scalding Chief Engineer Harlow and three Chinamen.

It is reported that an American officer belonging to the steamer Oneida was killed at Hiogo by a Japanese. Two seamen and several midshipmen from the United States steamer Oneida and the French war vessels Belleguez and Venus created a disturbance in Hiogo, while under the influence of liquor, when the officers of the Mikado attempted to arrest them, which resulted in a scuffle and pistols being fired. The offenders escaped.

The Japanese Government has notice of a desire that the treaty as regards the duty on tea and silk be revised.

The United States steamer Shenandoah, while *en route* for Hiogo, broke her engine.

The United States Minister En Route.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Hon. J. Ross Browne, United States Minister to China, arrived at Shanghae September 5, and left the next day for Pekin, via Tarsui. The Burlingame Mission treaty is fully discussed in China by the press, and has given general dissatisfaction, because it contains no new concessions. Anti-foreign riots have occurred at Yong Chow, near Kiong. A mob burned and destroyed some missionary premises, and attempted to murder the inmates.

The British Consul at Shanghae, on her Majesty's steamer Rinaldo, has been shot. An inquiry into the matter was made by the Commander of the Rinaldo, with a demand for reparation, who afterwards visited the Viceroy at Nankin in connection with the affair, and reported that his exertions had proved successful.

Mining to a small extent is still carried on by foreigners at Chefoo.

The British Consul having induced the Chinese authorities to protect travellers in the province, the recent violent opposition is considerably abated.

The steamer Kinshan ran down and sank, September 14, the schooner Japan, in Woosing.

A fire occurred in Hong Kong, on the 18th of August, which destroyed a large amount of property, killing two women and seventeen children. Captain Johnson, of the British gunboat Busteria, fired on the city of Curoch, in the river Handong, doing considerable damage, because a boat, with provisions for the gunboat, was fired on and plundered.

Teas have declined at Hong Kong, and there are but few shipments. Silk has slightly declined, but the market is active. Exchange on London, six months, 4s. ¼d. On New York 15d. discount.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16.—Exchange, six months, on London, 6s. 1¼d. On New York, 14d. discount. Coals—English, 9 taels; American, 11¾. Exports of green tea 58,706 chests. Stock 34,000. The ship Asphodel sailed on the 4th instant for New York, with 353,600 pounds. The ships Resolute and England are loading for the same place. Prices are higher than last season, and a decline is confidently expected. Silk shatta, 560@576 taels; prices are declining, consequent upon the unsatisfactory news from London.

FROM MISSOURI.

Blair Charged With Disloyalty—Registration Troubles—Settlement of the West.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—General Blair's name has been struck from the registration lists here on the ground of disloyalty. The General has been notified to appear here and disprove the charge, but he has engagements in Illinois, and cannot return. He will therefore be unable to vote. The Registrar, Charles Teff, was instrumental in having Blair rejected. Blair's friends have made threats of assassinating him.

Colonel Armstrong, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has been before the Board of Review, and expected to be rejected, but was finally put on. He declared his vote was dearer to him than his life.

There is some trouble in Wayne county, owing to the registration books having been stolen. This will disfranchise the entire county unless they are produced before the election. It is rumored that the books were taken from the residence of one of the registers by his two associates without his knowledge. Wayne is Democratic by a small majority.

In the States of Nebraska and Kansas, within the past few weeks, some 40,000 acres of public lands have been taken up for actual settlement.

FROM CHICAGO.

Donnelly Not to Withdraw—Post Office Embezzlers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—William J. Steele, a clerk in the Chicago Post Office, has been arrested on a charge of purloining a money letter from the mails.

A National Convention of Underwriters meets in this city to-day.

There is no truth in the report that Donnelly is about to withdraw from the Congressional canvass in the Second Minnesota District.

FROM BOSTON.

Prize Fights and "Rubber" Base Ball Game.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—George Seddons, the victor in the late prize fight at the Isle of Shoals, was arrested last night, and will be fined for a violation of the law against such exhibitions. The punishment provided is a fine not exceeding $5000, and incarceration in the State prison for a term not exceeding five years.

The rubber game of base ball between the Howards and Lowells was won by the former by a score of 28 to 15.

FROM READING.

Session of the N. S. Presbyterian Synod.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, Oct. 21.—The opening session of this body, which convened last evening in the Presbyterian Church of this city, was largely attended. After the opening sermon by Dr. Johnson, of the Washington Square (Philadelphia) Church, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, D. C., was chosen Moderator for the ensuing year. Rev. Messrs. Jones and Schenck were appointed Temporary Clerks.

The session this morning spent the first half hour in devotional exercises of an interesting character. The usual standing committees were appointed, and arrangements made for discussions of the various benevolent enterprises and the celebration of the Lord's Supper during the meeting of the Synod. York, Pa. was chosen as the place for the holding of the Synod next autumn. A large attendance of members of the Synod is present, and this meeting promises to be of great interest.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Movements—Crime in the City—The Registered Vote.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—The Democrats met at their headquarters last night, and passed resolutions sustaining Seymour and Blair and condemning the movement to withdraw them. The Republican mass meeting at Front Street Theatre last night was very large and enthusiastic. Judge Goldsborough made an able speech, and advocated negro suffrage, and believed it would be sanctioned soon all over the country.

Thomas Martin, Clerk of the Police Commissioners, was thrown from a buggy and badly injured, breaking his leg.

The registered vote in Baltimore now numbers 37,163.

George Jacobs and William Hessling were convicted yesterday of murder in the second degree for killing John Kaney.

FROM MEXICO.

The Prosecution of the War Against Lozado—More Filibustering.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Correspondence from Mexico, under date of Colonia, Oct. 5, states that there is discontent about the prosecution of the war against Lozado by the General Government. It is reported that four divisions of the Mexican army were ordered against Lozado, and states that Sinaloa, Durango, Jalisco, and Queretaro were instructed to furnish all their spare men. Lozado is said to have 15,000 troops under arms, and his position impregnable. Rumors prevailed of a filibustering expedition from different ports of the United States, and General Marquez had landed at Sinaloa with a revolutionary party. Now is thought to be the most favorable opportunity for filibustering movements. Regret is expressed that Secretary Seward will not encourage such.

Markets—Flour quiet at $5·25@6·25. Wheat, $1·75@1 85. Legal-tenders, 73.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 21—A. M.—Consols, 94¾ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, 72¾. American stocks steady. Erie, 31½; Illinois Central, 96½; Great Western Railroad, 30½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21—A. M.—Cotton steady; the sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Petroleum quiet and steady. Calcutta Linseed firm. Spirits Petroleum, 11½.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 21—P. M.—Consols, 94¾ for both money and account. United States 5-20s quiet and steady. Stocks easier; Erie, 31¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 21—P. M.—Cotton steady. Bacon—the market is bare. Tallow, 52s.

LONDON, Oct. 21—P. M.—Tallow, 52s. 3d.

HAVRE, Oct. 21—P. M.—Cotton, 137f.

AN EXILE.

A Victim of Russian Despotism.

M. Andreoli, a Russian writer, who was exiled some years ago to Siberia, is now contributing to the *Revue Moderne*, under the title of "Souvenirs de Siberie," his recollections not only of Siberian but also of Russian life. In the last number of the *Revue* he tells a story, the end of which belongs to the present reign and the beginning to the reign of Paul, of whose period it is strikingly characteristic. The Emperor's favorite was at that time a young French actress, of whom he was madly jealous. One evening at a ball, he noticed that a young man named Labanoff was paying her a great deal of attention. He did not lose his temper, but at the end of the ball gave orders that Labanoff should be arrested and thrown into the citadel. He only intended to keep him there a few days, "to make him more serious," after which he proposed to reprimand him and next appoint him to an office which had been solicited for him, Labanoff, however, was forgotten. "At the death of Nicholas, Alexander II, then full of magnanimity, liberated all the prisoners in the citadel, without exception. In a vaulted tomb in which it was impossible to stand upright, and which was not more than two yards long, an old man was found, almost bent double, and incapable of answering when he was spoken to. This was Labanoff. The Emperor Paul had been succeeded by the Emperor Alexander I, and afterwards by the Emperor Nicholas; he had been in the dungeon more than fifty years. When he was taken out he could not bear the light, and by a strange phenomenon his movements had become automatic. He could hardly hold himself up, and he had become so accustomed to move about within the limits of his narrow cell, that he could not take more than two steps forward without turning round, as though he had struck against a wall, and taking two steps backward, and so on alternately. He lived for only a week after his liberation."

POLITICAL.

—The Macon *Telegraph* is afraid that Georgia will go for Grant and Colfax.

—The Republicans, up to date, have nominated for re-election eighty-three of the present members of Congress.

—"Boz" writes to the New York *World* that Horatio Seymour once gave $50 to a negro church. "Boz" is noted as a writer of fiction.

—The Nashville *Gazette* predicts that Kentucky will a year hence be the most radical State of the Union. The moment Grant is elected, free speech and free thought become a possibility.

—The Louisville *Journal* calls upon the Copperheads of Kentucky to bestir themselves to bring out a full vote in November. The *Journal* is disposed to overwork these fellows; they haven't had a chance yet to rest from their industrious voting in Indiana.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1868.

The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were unsettled and drooping. Government securities were a fraction lower. 115¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 105½ for 10-40s; and 113¾ for '62 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103¾.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Reading sold at 47¾@48¼, a slight decline on the closing price of last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾@56¾, a decline of ¾; Catawissa preferred at 34, a decline of ½; Northern Central at 49, no change; and Catawissa common at 9¾, no change.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change. Green and Coates sold at 32½, and Girard College at 24. 51 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 10 for Hestonville.

—Referring to present and prospective railroad earnings, the N. Y. *Bulletin* says:—

"The railroad earnings of August and the early part of September were very large on most of the Western roads, and some disappointment seems to be felt that they are not fully maintained. The course of the grain trade, however, seems to furnish a very satisfactory reason for the late decrease in the earnings of many of the Western roads when compared with corresponding period of last year. In the early autumn of 1868 the price of grain was very high, and farmers and grain dealers at the West pushed forward their produce to market with great eagerness, making the freight receipts of the railroads unusually heavy during that part of the season. At the present time, however, grain is held back at the West for higher prices, as may be seen by comparing the weekly receipts at the principal lake ports with the receipts for corresponding weeks in 1867, from which it appears that for several weeks past there has been a decrease from last year, although the fact is generally conceded that the grain product of 1868 largely exceeds that of 1867. It seems to be a fair conclusion from this state of the grain trade that there will be large shipments made to the Eastern markets later in the season. The export demand for grain will require a larger quantity at the ports than can be sent forward before the close of navigation, and the natural result will be that after the canals are closed the railroads will do an unusually large business in the transportation of flour and grain from the West to New York. The prospect of heavy receipts from freight during the coming winter on the great through lines of railroad between Chicago and the Atlantic coast is certainly very good. The Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Lake Shore New York Central, Erie, Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central Railroads will, in all probability, have larger earnings from the transportation of flour and grain the present season than in any previous year."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS

100 sh Read.....c.	47⅝	100 sh Reading.....	47⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s W Loan	102⅛	100 sh Read R.....	b5. 48¼
$5'00 City 6s, New	103⅜	100 do.....	ls. 48¼
$500 Leh 6s gold l	94	300 do.....	b30. 48⅜
$1000 W Jer R 6s.....	93½	100 do.....	48 3 16
32 sh Mech Bk.....	33½	200 do.....	ls. 48⅜
27 sh Penna R.....	58⅞	200 do.....	c. 48⅜
84 do.....	58½	400 do.....	ls. 48⅜
2 0 sh Susq Ca.....	c. 15	200 do.....	s10 wn. 48⅜
100 sh Cata Pf.....	34	300 do.....	b30. 48¼
100 sh N Central.....	49	100 do.....	48 31
6 sh Scn N stk.....	10		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; do. 1865, new, 109¾@110; do., 1867, new, 109¾@110; do., 1868, 109¾@110¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 136¼@136¾. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; old 5-20s, do., 113½@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 111¾@111¾; do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1867, 110@110¼; do. 1868, 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 136¾.

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	136¾	11·45 A. M.	136¾
10·55 "	136¾	11·50 "	136¾
11·03 "	136¾	12·07 P. M.	136¾
11·32 "	136¾	12·27 "	136¾

THE WAY TRAFFIC OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is already greater than the present supply of rolling stock will accommodate, and increases as fast as the track is extended. The net earnings, over and above expenses, for the current year will be *more than a million in gold*, and the through line will be opened next summer. At this time the SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS can be had at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. For sale by DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc., No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $46 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward more freely, but the inquiry is limited. We quote at $7@7·50 per 64 pounds. Timothy is out of season. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 70@2 80.

There is no vitality in the Flour Market, and prices of the medium and low grades are drooping, while good family brands maintain former quotations. About 800 barrels were disposed of to the home consumers at $6·25@7·25 for superfine; $8@8 75 for ext

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"Sauve Qui Peut."

From the New York Tribune.

It is written that toward the evening of the battle of Waterloo, after the French Guard had failed in its desperate effort to break the English front, there was a pause, a sudden shivering of the long French lines, a bustle, a hubbub, shouts swelling into a clamor, and finally deepening into the terrible and fatal cry, "*Sauve qui peut.*" In a moment the mighty army of France became a wild, hustling, panic-stricken mob. All that the genius and magnetism of Napoleon and his generals could do was in vain. Entreaty, reproach, and command were unheeded. Brave men mocked their captains, all decency and honor were lost, and it only remained for the triumphant legions of the allies to put their horses into a gallop to complete the destruction the French.

But for the cry that rose with deep and shuddering emphasis from the army of Napoleon, the shattered regiments might have been retreated into a position of safety, and prepared for another contest. But for the cry raised by the *World* and the New York and Ohio leaders of the Democracy, that party might have kept its legions in good order, and entered the November canvass with honor if not with victory. Yet what do we see? The Democratic party has become a Democratic mob. The question is no longer how can they attack the Republicans, but how can they save themselves. Read this from the *World*:—

1. "The result of the recent elections having vindicated his (Governor Seymour's) sagacity, he owes it to himself and the party to assume that position of authority which belongs to his abilities, and which the masses of the party crave that he should take."
2. "Having witnessed the results of inferior leadership, it is his duty to bring back the canvass to the moderate and proselytizing ground on which it was his original wish to place it."
3 "After these defeats, the masses of the Democracy need words of encouragement from their trusted leader."
4. "Nothing is so persuasive or so steadying as truth, spoken with honest courage."
5. "The Democratic masses yearn for the truth from the lips of the statesman who, besides being their accepted candidate, has the clearest head, the best gifts of utterance, the largest power to command attention, the greatest moral weight of any man in the party."
6. "They do not desire him to prophesy smooth deceits, but to tell them, in all honest plainness, why they have failed, and how they may yet succeed."
7. "A party cannot subsist upon vapering and make-believe."
8. "Unless we can change the aspect of the canvass we shall have a repetition in November of a result like that which has overtaken us in the preliminary contest."
9. "If anybody tells the people that things look well as they stand, or that nothing which can now be done would better them, he is in the first case dishonest, and in the second mistaken."
10. "Governor Seymour can now aid us much, but"
11. "General Blair can aid us far more, in a different way, by a chivalric action superior to all eloquence."

All of which means "*Sauve qui peut*"—let every man shift for himself. Here comes the editor of the most pretentious, if not the most consistent journal of the Democratic party, begrimed with the smoke of the battle. He comes in a panic. "Seymour won't do." He shrieks, "I 'crave' that he may retire. I have fought under his 'inferior leadership,' and I will not stop running until he is removed. I want 'words of encouragement,' or I will fight no more. He'd better stop lying, and tell the truth with 'honest courage,' and the truth is that every man, horse, gun, and baggage-wagon is in full retreat! I am so badly whipped I 'yearn for truth!' I'm tired 'of smooth deceits,' and want my captain to tell us why we are whipped. Bragging is one thing—fighting another. We have got to 'change our aspect'—the enemy is upon us! If anybody says we ain't whipped, he lies! Let Blair stop talking and go away." When a leader is in this condition of mind it means that he has no army to lead—that he is a fugitive and a vagabond—and that his followers are in full rout.

"*Sauve qui peut!*" Look how they run! The whole line is in retreat, with the exception of the valiant Pomeroy, who comes to the front with a couple of scavenger carts, and deploys for action. Mr. Tilden's condition of "serene confidence" has become one of hurried perplexity. Mr. Belmont dismisses his tailors and takes to his racing track. He will need no gorgeous uniform for the Palace of St. James. George Francis Train hears the noise over the sea, and instead of running with the *World*, crosses the lines and declares for Grant. McClellan, with vast experience in managing retreats, declines to command this wretched rabble, and takes refuge in a Philadelphia gunboat. And what has become of Pendleton? Like Brutus, perhaps he is transfixed upon his own sword. Ben. Hill's friends, finding that negro-walloping is at an end, now clamor for negro-voting. Sweeney and Tweed, in their fantastical Indian dresses, see that Seymour is routed, and try to rally the line for Hoffman and save the baggage-wagons. Too late! Too late! "*Sauve qui peut!*" All is a panic and uproar—and the scampering hosts of routed Copperheads are whirling from the field.

When a man is in danger of sudden death, or under the deep stress of imminent peril, it is his instinct to call upon some saint to save him; or to invoke the direct and immediate help of Almighty God; or to vow that he will build a church or burn candles if he is rescued; or to swear at everybody but himself for his calamity. Most frequently and particularly, if the danger is appalling, he instantly makes confession of his sins, and, abandoning all hope of life, seeks mercy by an abject and crawling penitence. This is the pitiful position of our valiant editor. He sneers at the "leadership," and yet he has been a trusted leader. He demands the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair, and yet he has never ceased to insist that their election was our only salvation. He insists upon truth-telling, and fails to remember that no one has been more conspicuously untruthful. He has spoken a hundred prophecies—now they are all "smooth deceits." No one has vapored more recklessly—now he wants "no more vaporing." He has told us that victory was inevitable—now whoever says the canvass "looks well" is "dishonest." "*Sauve qui peut*," "*Sauve qui peut*," every man for himself, and no man more essentially and emphatically than this blustering captain!

—And now, boys! Drive them. "If Lee is pushed," said Sheridan, as he fiercely tracked the Rebel army to Appomattox, "I think he will surrender." "Push things!" replied the illustrious leader. This is the word we send along the Republican lines to-day.

Help Me, Cassius, or I Sink.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *World* calls for help—lustily and yet a good deal "like a sick girl." It is not satisfied with the despairing shriek it uttered, or with the chorus of shrieks which it evoked, when the news of the October disasters first astonished the Democratic party. But it keeps shrieking. It will not stop. Neither the protests of the party press, nor the disavowals of the party committee, seem to have the slightest effect in silencing its clamor. It shouts for help.

Its desperate condition may be inferred from the fact that it looks to Seymour for advice and to Blair for action. It praises Seymour and exalts the wisdom of the Democratic Convention for putting him in nomination. Whatever has been done that is wrong, has not been done by Seymour. He is wise and patriotic and "sound." "After these defeats," says the *World*, "the masses of the Democracy need words of encouragement from their trusted leader." That's true—but they won't get them. Seymour never encourages anybody; he never feels encouraged himself. He does not get "discouraged" as often as Blair, perhaps, but his discouragement is of a strange type. It strikes deeper and lasts longer.

The country and the army looked to Seymour, then Governor of New York, for "words of encouragement" during the war. Did they get them? Not much. The Governor made a good many speeches, and wrote a good many letters; but there was not much "encouragement" in any of them. They were more doleful than any ditties ever said or sung. The Lamentations of the lamentable prophet Jeremiah were cheerful and inspiriting songs, compared with the dismal diatribes and woful prophecies of this Democratic Solon. He bewailed the successes of our soldiers more than their defeats. "Successful coercion" was to him more disastrous than "successful rebellion." The most "encouraging" thing he said during the war was that it had proved a "failure." The most cheerful observation he is recorded to have made was in his speech to the rioters, that his Adjutant had gone to Washington to stop the draft!

We hope the *World* will persevere in its effort to get something "encouraging" out of Horatio. It cannot fail to do good—when it comes. But we would not advise our distressed neighbor to wait too long for it, or to count too confidently on getting it at all. Don't let Blair off while waiting for Seymour. Insist on his giving his party the benefit of his "chivalric action," without waiting for Seymour's "sober counsels of a sincere statesman, who knows no art but robust integrity." So far as the Democracy is concerned, that is one of the "Lost Arts," and we don't think that the *World* is likely to recover it through Governor Seymour's agency.

However, there is nothing like perseverance in a good cause. Let the *World*, therefore, persevere. If pressed vigorously Blair may not surrender, but Seymour will be very likely to say something. We advise the *World* to "push things!"

Seymour and Blair.

From the N. Y. World.

The zeal with which the *World* labors to make Governor Seymour the central and, as it were, the sole figure in the Presidential canvass, is no transient flash of excited feeling. It is a steady purpose resting upon a settled judgment of the exigencies of the campaign. We have already surmounted the most difficult obstacle in such an undertaking as we mean to accomplish. We have thoroughly aroused public attention. We are quite secure that our arguments will not fall upon listless minds. For the moment, we command the attention of the whole country as no public journal ever commanded it before. It is not, as yet, indeed, an entirely favorable attention; but when our case is fully stated and our reasons weighed, we are confident that we shall have changed the current of public thought.

It is our intention that this Presidential campaign shall hereafter revolve around Governor Seymour as its chief pivot, and not around General Blair, as the Republicans have too successfully tried to make it. Governor Seymour's conception of the canvass was, from the beginning, broad and liberal. He has the wise moderation as well as the far-reaching sagacity of a statesman. General Blair, with a character full of generous ardor, is naturally impetuous and defiant, and in the unfortunate Brodhead letter he used some inconsiderate expressions, of which the Republicans have made a great handle. Although General Blair was only the candidate for Vice-President, an office without power, the Republicans have made him the most prominent figure in the whole canvass, and have conveyed the impression that his Broadhead letter was the real platform of the Democratic party. This has done mischief precisely where we could least afford it, that is, among that class of wavering Republicans whom it should have been our chief labor to bring into the Democratic party. Had it not been for this dishonest manœuvre of the Republicans we should easily have carried all the States which have held elections in October. Considering how open the Brodhead letter is to misconstruction, we think that General Blair ought to withdraw, and thus put a sudden end to the mischievous prominence that has been given him in the canvass. His withdrawal would accomplish in an instant what will otherwise cost several days of assiduous labor at a stage of the campaign when time is infinitely precious.

The *World* deems this a fit occasion to recall the following pertinent and pregnant passage of Governor Seymour's letter of acceptance:—

"The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking mind that a division of power tends to check the violence of party action, and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of members to the House of Representatives would not give to that organization power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and that re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure that the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right-thinking man."

It will be recollected that Governor Seymour's letter of acceptance was not written until a month after the Democratic National Convention. The Republicans had already made a mischievous use of the Brodhead letter, and in the passage we have quoted Governor Seymour intended to counteract that impression. His delicacy to his associate on the ticket prevented any direct allusion to the perversions of General Blair's letter; but nobody can doubt that he felt, and aimed to counteract, their injurious tendency. So important did the *World* deem this effort at the time that it printed this part of Governor Seymour's letter of acceptance in the most prominent place on its editorial page, marked the most suggestive expressions with a different type, and enforced their significance by editorial comments. Among other earnest things, we said:—

"Those Republican journals which have been demanding proofs of Governor Seymour's statesmanship may find them in this letter. It contains not a trace of that spasmodic violence of tone which marks busy, consequential insignificance. He has a steady grasp of the situation, and a calm foresight both of obstacles and of the means of surmounting them. He speaks like a man conscious of resources, who sees no necessity for violence, because he feels capable of putting things in such a light that candid opponents in the Senate will not refuse their co-operation. The moderation, the self-poise, the calm and courageous confidence of a statesman speak in every line of the letter."

It was our wish then, as it is our determination now, that the views of Governor Seymour and not those attributed by the Republicans to General Blair, should be regarded as the basis of the campaign of the Democratic side. Tens of thousands of credulous citizens, who incline towards the Democratic party, have been retained in the Republican ranks by the raw-head-and-bloody-bones of another civil war. The absurdity of this bugbear led us to underestimate its capacity for mischief. It is astonishing that anybody could have believed that the Democratic party meant to disperse the negro legislatures by the Federal army; but it is not at all surprising that those who did so believe should vote against us. As it was some imprudent expressions of General Blair that gave color to this foolish fear, his withdrawal is the shortest way to correct the misapprehension.

General Blair, with a chivalry which does him credit, has already expressed his willingness to withdraw, if the good of the party requires it. We think reflection will convince him that the ticket would be stronger if some other name were substituted for his. The practical effect of the ticket, as now made up, does not correspond to its theory. The theory was, that the candidate for Vice-President should be a general and a recent Republican, in order to commend the ticket to the favorable consideration of dissatisfied Republicans. But, in point of fact, General Blair is a much harder man for such citizens to vote for than Governor Seymour himself. Instead of softening hostility to the ticket, General Blair intensifies it. If so new a recruit to the Democracy was not put on the ticket to conciliate Republicans, we can imagine no good reason why he should be there at all. *Has* he conciliated Republicans? Is there any waverer in that party who could more easily vote for General Blair than for a life-long Democrat? General Blair is perfectly competent to answer this question. The party, after having put him on the ticket, feel it to be an ungracious thing to push him off; but if *he* thinks the cause would be benefited by his withdrawal, and that some other name would better suit the true theory of the ticket, he can gracefully perform an act which would entitle him to Democratic gratitude, and raise his reputation for chivalry and public spirit.

The Demoralized Democracy.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The confusion of Babel—the confusion of tongues—has fallen upon the demoralized Democracy. They too have had their decisive defeats around Petersburg, and are on the run for Appomattox Court House. Had they followed the advice of the *Herald*, as Seymour, under the counsels of John Van Buren, followed it in 1862, the whole face of things would have been changed. After his splendid campaign of Vicksburg, we foresaw what the promotion of General Grant would not stop short of the White House. After that unparalleled campaign which began in the Wilderness, and ended in Lee's surrender, it was manifest that Grant, as the Republican or Democratic candidate, would be our next President. For well on to two years, however, after Lee's surrender the opinion prevailed that General Grant was a war Democrat, and that accordingly the chances of securing his great name for 1868 were decidedly in favor of the Democracy, if they would only abandon that fatal idea that the war was a failure.

The *Herald* meantime had presented General Grant and urged his commanding popularity upon the Republicans; but the radical leaders, managers, and organs laughed at our presumption. The Republican party, relying upon its own strength, they said, would have no doubtful standard-bearer for the succession, who might turn out to be another John Tyler or Andy Johnson, but they would have a man whose principles were thoroughly Republican, and so proclaimed to the four winds of heaven. Thus, in the State elections of 1867, the claims and the availability of General Grant for the succession were studiously ignored by the radical managers, and Chase, as the great and reliable radical statesman, was brought into the foreground. Then we began to show, and it began to be widely believed, that Chase would in all probability be the Republican candidate, and that to defeat him the War Democracy would be able to compel the Democratic Convention to adopt General Grant. So it was that even the *World* at last began to discover in General Grant the qualities of a marvellous proper man for the Democracy on a new departure. They only had to admit the settlement of certain questions and nominate General Grant to march on to a great victory and a glorious future. The same organ has since unblushingly denounced this same General as nothing better than a drunken idiot, a butcher, and an impostor.

But the elections of 1867 changed the programme on both sides. The swamping of Chase and Old Ben Wade in Ohio, and of the Fenton-Greeley radical managers in New York, and their Chase programme, was speedily followed by popular gatherings of the rank and file of the Grant Republicans, and the radical managers began at once to lose ground from the pressure of these spontaneous popular uprisings. These movements soon, indeed, made such headway against the denunciations of Wendell Phillips levelled at Grant as a drunkard, an ignoramus, a bad bargain, a man of Democratic proclivities, with a weakness for Johnson; against the remonstrances of Greeley in behalf of the principles and dignity of the Republican party; against the opinions of Old Ben Wade that General Grant would only talk horse, and could talk nothing but horse; against the complaint of Sumner that Grant was a whitewasher of the traitor Johnson—such headway against all this that a special radical organ was set up in Philadelphia to pooh-pooh Grant and glorify Chase. But the quarrel and the famous correspondence between Grant and Johnson of February, 1868, on the Stanton imbroglio, brought General Grant out into such bold relief on the reconstruction measures of Congress that, with the publication of those letters, the radicals were vanquished, the Democracy were disgusted, Chase was totally eclipsed, and Grant became the Republican candidate as by general consent and by acclamation.

Then another wonder came to light. Here was Grant, who had been the hope of the conservatives, changed into the idol of the radicals; and next we had Chase, the fallen idol of the radicals, changed into the hope of the conservatives. From his admirable course on the impeachment trial the Chief Justice became an imp of darkness to the radicals and an angel of light to the Democracy. Then it began to be seen that Chase, as the fearless defender of the Constitution, was the candidate upon whom all the conservative elements of the country, with the Democracy in the van, could achieve a solid and lasting triumph over the radicals, even under the banner of Grant. The *Herald* presented this idea in every shape and form in a series of articles from day to day, down to the Tammany Convention, in behalf of Chase as the sure and only salvation of the Democracy. We thought, too, down to the *fiasco* of Seymour's nomination and acceptance, that Chase would be the man; for were we not assured that Seymour had it all fixed, with the nomination cut and dried, and a glorious speech for Chase, nicely written out, nicely folded up, in his pocket and ready for delivery?

We know what was done, and we have had an inkling of the consequences. The Democratic politicians and jugglers, including Seymour, scorning, in their silly self-conceits, our advice and our warnings, have come to grief. They begin to understand that a calm looker-on of some experience at a battle, from a point above and beyond the smoke and confusion of the field, can tell better the shaping and weak points of the fight on both sides than any of those actively engaged. Now, after their late reverses under Seymour, some of these Democratic politicians, with their party newspaper Bohemians, gypsies, and camp followers, propose to adopt our counsels of last June and July. We have also some of the Tammany clique, who are more interested in Hoffman than Seymour. Hoffman himself would, no doubt, be glad to be relieved of Seymour. We suspect that Seymour stood in his way in the Tammany Convention; for Hoffman had aspired to be something better than Governor, and better than a tail to the kite of Seymour. But the tables are turned, and Seymour as a candidate now appears as a tail to the kite of Hoffman. The Bohemians of the Manhattan ring have reduced Seymour to this position, and Hoffman says nothing. Disgusted with all these intrigues and jugglings and paltry tricks and double dealings of the managing politicians, cliques and rings, and hungry Bohemians of the New York Democracy, we may look for a crushing verdict against them from the people of this Commonwealth in November.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BITTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1yp

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

MINCED MEAT.

Having completed my extensive improvements, I beg to inform the public that I am now prepared to manufacture the justly celebrated
"NE PLUS ULTRA"
MINCED MEAT,
IN ANY QUANTITY,
MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS.
Families will find it to their interest to buy, as the quality is the same as in former seasons.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. Cor. SPRING GARDEN & FRANKLIN,
10 20 1f PHILADELPHIA.

ELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLUDIUS. 2 14

WIRE GUARDS.

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2mw No 11 North SIXTH Street

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
TILLINGHAST INSURANCE AGENT 409 WALNUT ST. PHILAD'A
JOS. TILLINGHAST DAVID B. HILT
No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, $1,102,802·50. Cost, $1089,679·20.	
	Real Estate	35,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·32
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $9,776·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·11

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardon,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 2

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 18

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1 $356,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 23

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 19

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—Meyrick's Armor. Plates in gold and colors. 3 vols.
Turner Gallery. Artist's proofs. Folio.
Baronial Halls and Castles of England. 2 vols.
Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of Middle Ages. 2 vols.
Doyle's Chronicles of England. Illuminated plates.
Neale's Mansions of England. 400 plates. 2 vols.
Claude's Liber Veritatis. 3 vols. Folio.
Malherbe Monographie des Piccides. 3 vols.
Dore's Bible, Don Quixote, and other works.
Froissart's Chronicles of England. Illuminated.
THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
10 6 No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 19

MEDICAL.

CENTURY PLANT,
MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.
An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his whole interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."
$1·50 a bottle; six for $7 50.
GORGAS & KOLLOCK,
10 2 No. 929 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1226 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 214 WALNUT Street. 7

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—The Moderate and Clerical parties are forming a coalition, and will vote for the same candidates for the Constitutional Cortes.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—The Central Provisional Junta has issued a circular to the diplomatic representatives of Spain at foreign courts. It explains the origin and progress of the revolution, and advocates the sovereignty of the people and religious freedom. The future form of the government is not announced, but the circular says if the example of the United States is not followed the friends of freedom need feel no discouragement. No foreign intervention is apprehended. The Provisional government seeks to put Spain in a line with the most advanced Powers, and hopes that their friendly relations under the late oppressive regime wil be continued unbroken.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Times, in an editorial on the rumored withdrawal of the Democratic Presidential candidates, says:

"The Democrats will doubtless think it best to fight the battle to the end, and lose, if it must be, with Governor Seymour at their head, rather than, at so late an hour, take Mr. Chase for their leader.

"Although the power will be thrown into the hands of the Radicals, General Grant is likely to act with more discrimination than the zealots of the party. He has evinced kindly feelings for the southern people, and if the Radical policy is to be pursued at the south, it could not be executed under more favorable conditions than with General Grant as the Chief Executive."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The dispatch of Secretary Seward, instructing Mr. Hale to recognize the provisional government of Spain, is published to-day.

The chief race at Newmarket to-day was for the Cambridgeshire stakes, handicap of £25 each. Twenty-four horses started. Lord Willah's brown colt See-Saw won the race, beating Sir John Hawley's bay colt Blue Gown second, and Mr. Johnstone's bay colt Mercury third.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Miss Bateman appeared last night as "Leah," at the Haymarket Theatre, after an absence of almost three years, to an immense house, and was received with great enthusiasm.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—The address which the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has voted to present to Reverdy Johnson congratulates him on the peace and harmony which exist between Great Britain and the United States, and urges the necessity for a practical adoption of the principles of free trade in America, and declaring that such change would give a great impetus to American commerce, and show that the resources of the United States are even greater in peace than in war.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—It is denied that the Emperor favors the elevation of a Spanish prince to the throne of Spain.

BY CUBA CABLE.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—The determined action of Captain General Lersundi for the prevention of any Cuban filibustering against Mexico has resulted in the departure, yesterday, of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna for his old home in the island of St. Thomas.

His Quartermaster General, Antonio Taboado, the right hand man in the projected raid from Cuba on Mexico, likewise left here for Cadiz, Spain.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The appointment of the Brazilian Consul General of France at New York as Minister to Peru, and the transfer of Viscount Treilhard, now Minister at Bogota, to Santiago, Chili, are officially announced. The French consulates at Lima and Santiago are abolished.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—Count Von Taafe has introduced in the Reichsrath a bill for the organization of the navy and army, limiting the number of soldiers and sailors to 800,000.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—Captain General Lersundi to-day issued a proclamation ordering the trial by court-martial of all persons engaged in the recent insurrection in the interior, and of all those who gave aid and countenance to the attempt by cutting the telegraph wires, destroying the roads, interrupting the mails, or in any other way.

Sugar is steady. Exchange on London 14½@15¼.

An arrival from Venezuela reports that country comparatively quiet. General Royas had recognized Monaga's government. It was reported that General Southerland, President of Maracaibo, and a strong friend of ex-President Falcon, would soon give in his adhesion to the new government, deliver over the three ships of war which are still in his possession, and retire to Europe. An attempt was made to assassinate Villegars, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but failed.

The vomito is raging at Caracccas, and many deaths occur daily.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Women's Typographical Union has declined sending female compositors to Galveston to work for less prices than the regular rates.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The international base ball match between the nine All England Cricketers and the Union nine of Morrisania was played to-day on the St. George's cricket ground, the Unions winning a score of 38 to 21, the Englishman accepting no odds. About 2000 people were present. The English cricketers divide and select five resident cricketers on each side, and will play a cricket match between the two elevens on Wednesday and Thursday, for the benefit of the St. George professionals, G. Wright and Norley.

It is stated in revenue circles to-day that Mr. Binckley has been ordered by the Solicitor of the Treasury to confine himself to the clerical duties of his office at Washington.

A meeting was held to-night of capitalists who favor the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the Caribbean sea with the Pacific ocean, at the residence of Peter Cooper, to discuss the various plans proposed.

Police Inspector Dilks to-day issued an order for the attendance of a force of four hundred policemen to-morrow evening, at Cooper Institute, to protect the stand and fireworks of the meeting of War Democrats, in favor of Grant and Colfax, from an attack which has been threatened.

At a meeting of the Board of Health to-day a communication was read from the United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, stating, under date of September 25, that during that month the weather had been exceedingly hot and dry, unfavorably affecting the public health, and that several cases of yellow fever had occurred among the troops and strangers in the city, as usual at that season. The disease also exists in other localities, but no cases have appeared among the shipping, and the Board of Health does not consider the disease contagious, and the Consul continues to give clean bills of health. The rains had commenced, and the speedy disappearance of the disease was anticipated.

The Republican campaign meeting at Cooper Institute to-night was addressed by Gilbert Smith and Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia.

The Episcopal Convention was occupied this morning in discussing the proposed amendment to the canon prescribing a more rigorous examination for admission to holy orders.

The Convention selected Baltimore as the place for holding the next General Convention in 1871.

The committee on canons reported against any amendment to the canon on intrusion. Several amendments were offered to the report, and after a long and animated discussion, the whole subject was sent back to the committee, to be again considered and reported on.

A motion to reconsider the action of Monday in regard to Episcopal bishops was carried; so it will come up again for action.

The Convention then adjourned.

WATKINS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Mayor Hoffman addressed a large assemblage here to-day. In the course of his speech he said the newspaper proposition to change the Democratic Presidential ticket was made without his knowledge, and without consultation with the Central State Committee or any leading Democrat of New York. The Democracy of New York city would stand firm for Seymour and Blair, and would give them the largest majority ever given to any candidates.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—The Erie County Democratic Committee have issued an address condemning the treacherous few in New York, "whose god is gold," and whose organ is The World, for changing front.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20, 2 P. M.—A dispatch has just been received from Horatio Seymour, announcing that he will take the stump in person, and open the campaign at Buffalo on October 22.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The steamer Japan, from Yokohama and Hong Kong, was telegraphed off the Heads at 1 P. M. to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Coal has been discovered on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada.

Flour $5 25@6 25. Good shipping wheat $1 75@1 85. Legal Tenders 73c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Republican Torchlight Procession.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

A torchlight procession was had here to-night in honor of the recent Republican triumphs. Several disturbances occurred along the line of march, in which two members of the police force of this district were severely beaten while endeavoring to preserve order. Officer Ruth was clubbed several times while attempting to arrest one of the disorderly parties, and an officer was severely beaten in the First ward while engaged in a similar duty. The reports of riotous conduct soon reached the Police headquarters, and Mayor Richards was promptly on hand to prevent disturbances. At this hour, 11.30, there are no further reports of trouble. The wounded officers are doing well under medical attendance.

The Vacant Brigadier Generalship.

Quite a large number of applications have been made for the office of Brigadier General in the United States army, made vacant by the retirement of General Hooker. Among the applicants are several civilians who were officers of volunteers during the late war. The probability is that Col. and brevet Major General Stoneman, now commanding the First Military District, will be appointed to the position.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

There are no present indications of any further appointment of supervisors of internal revenue, beyond the three gentlemen who have already received their commissions and whose names have been published. There has been no action taken by the Secretary upon the Commissioner's nominations.

The Indian War.

Very few official dispatches have been received in this city lately relative to the Indian war on the plains. The army is known to be on the move, in active pursuit of hostile tribes, but no dispatches concerning its movements have been received at headquarters here for two or three days.

Storekeepers Appointed.

R. T. Miller, Eighth District of Pennsylvania; R. A. Cronen, First District of Pennsylvania; Christian Pfahler, Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania.

From Virginia.

DANVILLE, Oct. 20.—The fair of the Border Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina commenced to-day. The exhibition of machinery and stock, and useful articles, is very fine. The fair continues four days. Colonel Buford, President of the Richmond, Danville and Piedmont Railroad, passes visitors and stock to the fair at half prices. Seven thousand persons were present to-day from various States. Colonel W. F. Sutterlin, President of the Society, delivered the opening address. He recommended a conciliatory spirit and acquiescence in the results of the election, whichever party may triumph.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, delivered the annual address. He said the first thing that struck him as worth his grave consideration was the great change which the abolition of slavery had brought about to the southern farmers. First, it struck a deadly blow at the system of large farms which prevailed amongst them, the breaking up and subdividing the larger farms into smaller ones, and the substitution of white labor, which would eventually drive the negro from the land.

There is danger that our people, in their changed condition, will embrace the idea commonly worshipped in progressive communities, that money is the god of this land, and the accumulation of it the chief end of life. God forbid that the southern people should ever be bound to the chariot wheels of Benjamin Franklin, and learn to esteem his picayune maxims above the apothegms of Bacon. May they never establish a Mecca on Cape Cod or Buzzard's Bay, or worse, allow the odor of Chesterfieldians to ascend from their altars of sacrifice. The change of labor is equally pregnant with important changes to our people. Small farms never used much negro labor. The demand for white labor is the beginning of immigration, and the beginning of immigration is the beginning of the end of the negro.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Generals Angel Martinez and Placido Vrega, of revolutionary notoriety, are reported to have sailed for Mexico yesterday on the Mazatlan steamer.

The Oregon Legislature has adopted a resolution withdrawing the consent of the State to the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

The steamship Idaho brings Honolulu advices of October 5. The leprosy prevails to a considerable extent among the different islands. The English war steamer Scout, en route for England, from Victoria, arrived at Honolulu September 23. The flag of the North German Confederation was raised over the residence of T. C. Henck, the recently appointed Consul of that Power, on September 26, with unusually interesting ceremonies. All the foreign Ministers resident and the officers of the U. S. steamer Mohongo and of H. B. M. Scout were present. The French ship Henry VI, with 450 Chinese coolies, for Callao, arrived at Honolulu on October 1. Seventeen coolies died on the voyage from China. The Rev. Lorrin Andrews died on September 29. He was a native of Connecticut, and had resided at the islands since 1828.

From Ohio.

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 20.—The Grand Lodge and Commanderies of Free Masons, which have been in session here for several days, made a grand and impressing demonstration to-day. Delegations from almost all parts of the State and adjoining States participated in the procession. After marching through several of the principal streets they proceeded to listen to an address by the Rev. Wyliss Hall.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20.—The report originating at Sandusky yesterday that Judge Dickinson, of Fremont, had been arrested on a warrant issued by the United States Court, on a charge of fraudulently issuing naturalization papers, is pronounced false.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of ladies was held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon, H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, presiding. One hundred and seventy-five ladies pledged themselves to meet and organize a young women's Christian Association.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Oct. 20.—Governor Bullock has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, It is reported by reliable citizens from many counties that preparations are being made to collect onerous taxes, levied under the authority of the constitution of 1865, and failing to collect, to apply the provisions of the present constitution, and thereby to exclude many citizens from the privilege of franchise; therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the seventh section of the code of Georgia, I do hereby suspend the collection of all poll taxes until the next regular session of the General Assembly of this State. The Comptroller General will forthwith give notice to the tax collectors of the several counties.

From Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 20.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting and torchlight procession of the campaign took place last night. Delegations were present from Wyandotte and Lawrence, Kansas, and contiguous points in Missouri. The Tanners subsequently assembled in the Turners' Hall, where a large flag was presented to them by the ladies of this city. Several speeches were made by prominent Republicans.

The registration closed in Clay county on Friday last, and the Board of Review commenced its investigations at Liberty on the next day, but was compelled to adjourn to Harlem on account of threats of violence by the citizens of Liberty.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—A convention of railroad conductors, representing many of the leading roads of the country, assembled at the Burnet House to-day, for the purpose of forming a mutual insurance company, by which, in case of death, accident, or otherwise, each conductor belonging to the association is to pay the family of deceased one dollar. The convention organized by the appointment of James Marshall, of the New York and Harlem Railroad, as President, George R. Smallman, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, as Secretary, and C. Holman, of the Little Miami Railroad, as Sergeant-at-arms. Committees on credentials and plan of proceedings were appointed.

From Reading.

READING, Oct. 20.—The regular annual Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania (New School), embracing five Presbyteries, convened in the First Presbyterian Church in this city to-day. Over one hundred clerical representatives and elders were present. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D D., of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, D C., was chosen Moderator. The Synod will remain in session until Thursday.

From Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Oct. 20.—The firemen's meeting at Orange to-day was attended by eleven companies, numbering over 1100 firemen. The first prize of $75 was won by the Ewing Engine, of Ewing, Mass., which threw a stream 116 feet high; the second prize ($50) was won by the Bay State Company, of East Templeton, and the third prize ($25) by the Phœnix Company, of Brattleboro'.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 20.—Considerable excitement prevails among the colored population of this city on account of the murder of Randolph, who was well known here.

The Twenty-first Congressional District.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 20.—The Congressional Conference Judges of the Twenty-first district met to-day at Greensburg, and split into two parties, sending two separate certificates to the Governor, one declaring Mr. Covode elected by 325 majority, and one electing Foster by 41 majority. The grounds of dispute were in regard to the counting in Dunbar township, in Fayette, and Youngstown, in Westmoreland county, where it was charged, by affidavits, that no legal elections were held.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 20.—In an affray on Court street to-day a notorious character named John Cosgrove was stabbed three times and then shot by Thomas O'Donnell, an ex-alderman. O'Donnell was arrested, but was released on proof that he had acted in self-defence. Cosgrove will probably die.

From Maine.

BATH, Me., Oct. 20.—The third State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association assembled here to-day. Delegates from every section of the State are present. G. F. Pillsbury, of Lewistown, presides.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE LATE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Disgrace Upon our Courts—What the People think of It.

In response to call, last night, at Concert Hall, was held a mass meeting of citizens, under the auspices of the Union League. It was a continuation of the series that will be held until the night of the election of General Grant. The ever-present brass band discoursed its best music. The object of the meeting was to unite in expression or reprehension of the abominable frauds perpetrated by the Democrats in the late elections. The movement seemed necessary. If ever any people "calling themselves Christians" indulged in rascality to an equal degree with that practised by the Democracy at the late election, they should step up to their great father Beelzebub and receive a special premium.

In this idea the meeting of last night was called; at the same time an opportunity was offered to express the irrepressible enthusiasm existing everywhere for Grant and Colfax as President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. W. M. Tilghman called the meeting to order, and Mr. Samuel H. Perkins to the chair. Hon. Henry D. Moore was then introduced, and read resolutions as follows:—

Whereas, Owing to fraud and violence perpetrated by the Democratic party, under the guidance and with the connivance of their leaders, the candidates of the Republican party in the city of Philadelphia were, in many instances, defeated, according to the official returns, and in other cases were deprived of their just and true majorities; and

Whereas, It is the duty of all good and loyal citizens to protest against the means thus used to defraud the people of the true expression of their will in the selection of officers to manage their affairs; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Republican and loyal citizens of Philadelphia, do hereby express our indignation and disapprobation of the indecent haste with which, in the very face of the recent act of Assembly, thousands of naturalization papers were issued from the Court of Nisi Prius just prior to the late election, rendering it impossible to exercise that deliberation and caution so necessary in a judicial proceeding whereby the rights of American citizenship are conferred upon those who come to our shores from foreign lands.

Resolved, That the wholesale importation and colonization of ruffians and desperadoes from other States prior to the recent election, under the auspices of the Democratic party, for the purpose of fraudulently and illegally voting the Democratic ticket, and overawing peaceable citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, exhibits an unparalleled recklessness and disregard of the rights of the people which should excite the deepest solicitude on the part of every true and loyal man.

Resolved, That the course of the High Sheriff, in appointing in advance and stationing at the polls a large number of special deputies, many of whom were of the and of the most desperate character, was unwarranted by any facts, and had a direct tendency, in connection with the proclamation, to incite to riot and disturbance.

Resolved, That in view of the gross fraud and violence which led to the defeat of the Republican candidates in this city, it is a duty which they owe no less to those who voted for them than to themselves to contest the election, and we pledge to them in such contest the support and countenance of every honest citizen and true lover of his country.

These resolutions were received with hearty applause. The manner of the reception of the resolution relative to the manner in which the High Sheriff sacrificed himself to the Moloch of the Democratic party was ominous in its demonstrativeness. When the last resolution was read the speaker was interrupted at every sentence.

Mr. Moore said that this subject was one of vital importance to every one having due regard for his personal or political rights. We have seen the streets of the city overrun by the *canaille* of neighboring cities; we have seen the officers of the law and peaceful citizens executing the sacred right of franchise shot down in our streets. The question is not whether Mr. Fox or Mr. Tyndale shall be Mayor, but whether the American citizen shall have the right of elective franchise. (Long cheering.)

And we are to consider, too, whether the laws are to be defied and justice and equity be ignored by our civil tribunals. The speaker dwelt upon the value of American citizenship to foreigners, and upon the fact that, in view of the sanctity of the privilege, the power of conferring it was vested in our highest courts. And how it has been disregarded! It has been a mere question whether it took twenty-five or thirty-five seconds to convert an alien into an American citizen. (Long cheering.) Tens of thousands of such false naturalizations were scattered throughout the city and State, and it is natural that this vast gathering should declare themselves unwilling longer to submit to such wrongs. (Applause.) Every citizen should be protected in his rights, and the vote of all true citizens, native and adopted, should be protected.

Hon. James Pollock was the next speaker. He was warmly welcomed by the assemblage. He heartily indorsed the resolutions. He was always ready to bow to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box, but would never consent that any part of an election carried by fraud, bribery and corruption, should stand as the verdict of the people without a contest. (Cheers.) And he was satisfied that it was the duty of every good citizen to contest, from the seat of the Mayor down, the claim of the Democrats to the various offices. (Screams of applause.) Solemnly the speaker expressed the belief that every candidate upon the Republican ticket was elected by at least ten thousand majority. (Prolonged applause.)

In the frauds that have been committed, everything that gives dignity to the rights of the American citizen has been nullified. The speaker would welcome the seeker for liberty from wherever he came, but protested against that citizenship which is created by fraud and sealed by forgery and perjury. He protested against the fraud that has disgraced the highest tribunal of the State. (Cheers.) He protested against the bringing of ruffians here from Baltimore and the organized band of murderers from New York, to neutralize the votes of our own people. Shall these elections be contested? (Long cries of "yes.") Are you willing to stand by the authorities in the contest, and help them to execute the fiat when it has gone forth? (Renewed cheers.)

The speaker closed with a beautiful picture of what would be the result if, despite the blood of three hundred thousand noble men, this country were to be given up a laughing-stock to the world, and its flag to degradation.

Titian J. Coffey, Esq., was then introduced and said:—

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens:—I confess that I am embarrassed, standing before you, by the eloquent and truly able speech from ex-Governor Pollock; but I have come here to-night not to glorify with you, as we might well do, over the victory we have gained over our enemies. We have met here for the purpose of business, and it is about that I desire to talk to you. I have compared the statistics of the recent election with the elections of the last year or two, and it seems to me that they tell the story of the fraud against which we have met to protest to night.

The returns of the election held last week prove one thing beyond all question—that a fraud was committed at the public ballot-box. They prove, also, I think, that the fraud was not committed by the Republican party but by the Democratic party. That fact appears from the localities in which this fraud was obviously committed. Let me, then, without further preface, call your attention to a few figures of the elections of 1866 and 1867.

I have taken first the increase of the Republican vote at the last election, comparing it with the vote of 1866 and 1867, but taking as the larger and more important, the vote of 1866 as the standard of comparison.

In the Second ward—I have omitted the First ward because there is a question as to the validity of some of the returns—the Republican increase at the last election upon the vote of 1866 was 226 votes, or 9½ per cent. The Democratic increase was 454 votes, or nearly 15 per cent.

In the Third ward—now mark me, my fellow-citizens, I am calling your attention to the Democratic wards, the down-town wards, and I ask you to look at the extraordinary discrepancy of the Republican vote and the increase of the Democratic vote—there the Republican increase at this election over 1866 was 81 votes, or 6½ per cent. The Democratic increase was 548 votes, or over 28 per cent. (Laughter.)

In the Fourth ward (laughter)—I shall gentlemen, not take it. Let me show you how the Democrats have taken it, viz., by an increase of 638 votes.

In the Fifth ward, the Republican increase was 85 votes, and the Democratic increase was 445 votes, or twenty per cent.

In the Sixth ward the Republican increase was four votes, or nearly one-third of a percentage; the Democratic increase was 266 votes, or 18½ per cent.

In the Seventh ward—now we have gone through the down-town wards, which are strongly Democratic—the Republican increase was 294 votes, or 12½ per cent.; the Democratic increase was 366, or nearly 19 per cent.

In the Eighth ward—still, you observe, they touch the infected locality down town—the Republican increase was 147 votes, or 9½ per cent.; the Democratic increase was 210 votes, or 14¾ per cent.

In the Ninth ward the Republican increase was 185 votes, or 10½ per cent.; the Democratic increase was 304, or 20 per cent.

In the Tenth Ward—I want you to observe the character of this return; this ward is one of those in which the Democrats had very little chance to commit a fraud—the Republican increase was 294 votes, or 11½ per cent.; the Democratic increase was 190 votes, or about ⅞ per cent. Now here you see there was no chance for fraud, and that 11½ per cent. represents the voting increase of Philadelphia. Now I come to another infected district, the Eleventh ward. Now look at this. The Fourth ward had better look out for itself, as the Eleventh ward is coming up fast on its heels. The Republican increase was 32 votes, or 3 per cent., the Democratic increase was 441 votes, or 27 per cent.

In the Fifteenth ward, which, although Republican, has one or two Democratic precincts, here I may say that a careful examination of the returns will show that this large percentage on the Democratic vote has been made in the Democratic precinct. The Republican increase was 648 votes, or 17½ per cent.; the Democratic increase was 640 votes, or 33 per cent.

Now come again to a Democratic ward. In the Sixteenth ward the Republican increase was 73 votes, or a little over 4 per cent; the Democratic increase was 273 votes, or 20 per cent.

In the Seventeenth ward the Republican increase was 152 votes, or 11 per cent.; the Democratic increase was 469 votes, or over 15 per cent.

In the Eighteenth ward, where the election on the part of the Republicans was held fairly, you find a Republican increase of 349 votes, or 12¼ per cent.; the Democratic increase was 423 votes, or 23 per cent.

In the Nineteenth ward—we are now getting to the suburban districts, where buildings are increasing rapidly—the Republican increase was 611 votes, or 21½ per cent. The Democratic increase was 627 votes, or 25½ per cent. You see that the opportunity for fraud is not so great in the suburban districts, and hence the ratio of Democratic votes is not so great.

In the Twentieth ward, the last that I have taken, the Republican increase is 1044 votes, or 28 per cent. The Democratic increase is 953 votes, or 28 per cent.

The speaker continued to discuss the subject of frauds at some length, and was frequently greeted with cheers and applause.

David Paul Brown, Esq., offered a resolution that a committee of twenty-five citizens be appointed, to act in conjunction with the Union League Committee, to contest the election.

This was adopted with cheers. When the first resolutions were adopted the vote was a standing one. Every person present rose to his feet, and raised a welkin of plaudits.

Frederick Fraley, Esq., then made an address, endorsing all that had been previously said.

After addresses by other gentlemen the meeting adjourned.

THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The thirty-seventh anniversary of the Union Benevolent Association occurred yesterday afternoon. A number of the Managers and friends of the Association met at the rooms, Seventh and Sansom streets, to hear the report of the Secretary, which showed that during the year the Visitors of the Association made 18,911 visits among destitute families. They also attended to the sufferings of 940 invalids, of which number 137 died.

The Managers, through their visitors, procured situations for 1134 adults and homes in good families for 9 children. They were also instrumental in placing 72 children in Sunday Schools. The value of coal distributed among destitute families was estimated at $9500; wood, $300. There were also 500 stoves loaned to poor families.

The cash receipts of the year were about $19,821-23, and the amount of cash distributed, $14,375-91. A large number of garments were also distributed.

The report will come up for adoption at the adjourned meeting of the Association on Friday evening.

The following persons, named as officers for the ensuing year, will also be voted for:—President, Samuel H. Perkins; Vice-Presidents, Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher Leaming; Treasurer, Edmund Wilcox; Corresponding Secretary, L. Montgomery Bond; Recording Secretary, John H. Atwood; Managers, Benjamin Coates, Thos. Latimer, John Bohlen, William Purves, Arthur G. Coffin, Benjamin Orne, John W. Claghorn, Thomas Watson, John Ashhurst, Thomas A. Budd, Charles Rhoads, Richard Wood, Charles S. Wurts, M. D., E. R. Wood, James Bayard, Joseph A. Clay, Alfred M. Collins, John E. Graeff, Henry D. Sherrard, Joshua Lippincott.

VISITING FIREMEN.—A meeting of delegates from the different fire companies took place last evening at the Perseverance Hose house, to arrange for the reception of the Washington Hose Company, of Charlestown, Mass., on their arrival in this city on Saturday night. Daniel P. Ray acted as Chairman. Additional credentials were presented by delegates from Ringgold Hose, Western Engine, and Columbia Hose. The following route was adopted:—

Form on Vine street, out Vine to Fourth, down Fourth to Chesnut, up Chesnut to Eighth, up Eighth to Coates, up Coates to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Third, up Third to Germantown road, up Germantown road to Oxford, down Oxford to Frankford road, down Frankford road to Marlborough, down Marlborough to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue to Palmer, down Palmer to Richmond, down Richmond to Frankford road, up Frankford road to William Penn Hose house, and there dismiss.

The following persons were selected as Division Marshals:—First Division—Marshal, Thos. J. Dagney; Aids, F. W. Kritschner, J. McDonough. Second Division—William S. White, Marshal; Aids, Alfred Wilkinson, James H. Smith. Third Division—Richard Warren, Marshal; Aids, J. Hartner, G. W. Robinson. Fourth Division—J. W. Callahan, Marshal; Aids, G. Wright, C. H. Smith. The Marshals were directed to select their own fire divisions.

A committee of arrangements was appointed, consisting of William Thorp, D. P. Ray, R. T. Gill, S. Y. Green, J. Garman, John Kluftee, William S. White, Benjamin Weeks. Companies wishing to participate are requested to communicate with the Committee of Arrangements.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS.—The Committee on Highways, of Councils, have paid an official visitation to the vicinity of old Camp Cadwalader, in the Twenty-eighth ward, containing over one hundred acres, and now owned by the City and Country Cottage Company, and reported in favor of grading and improving several streets in the vicinity, among them being the following:—Twenty-first and Twenty-third streets, from Columbia avenue to Susquehanna avenue; Diamond street, from Twentieth to Twenty-third; Norris street, from Twentieth to Ridge avenue; sidewalks on Twenty-second street, from Columbia avenue to Islington lane; and sundry other like improvements. The property of the Company referred to represents over two thousand building lots, from 17 to 27 feet in width by 75 to 100 feet in depth, and is within the boundaries of Seventeenth street, Ridge, York, and Columbia avenues. Owing to the rapidity with which whole rows of buildings are being erected in this vicinity, together with the extensive demand for the same, Councils are making the necessary improvement of repaving the streets named, as above set forth, and resolutions in accordance therewith will be introduced at the meeting to-morrow.

ORDER OF AMERICAN MECHANICS.—The State Council of Pennsylvania, O. U. A. M., commenced its annual session yesterday, at Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. State Councillor Snyder presiding. The annual report states that 37 new subordinate councils and six degree councils were organized in the State during the year, making a total of 176 subordinate bodies. The following officers for the ensuing year were installed:—S. C., George W. Jerkins, of No. 56; S. V. G., John W. Quigg of No. 27; S. C. S., John P. Batt, of No. 36; State Treasurer, John Krider, of No. 44; Inductor, P. A. Libe, of No. 37; Examiner, William M. Schultz, of No. 13; Protector, John Server, o No. 52; Representative to National Council, Henry Lomas, of No. 15. Last evening the representatives from the different portions of the State were handsomely entertained by the members of the Order in the city. Toasts were given and speeches made by Messrs. G. W. Jenkins, E. E. Snyder, Mr. Rowe, Stewart Wylie, A. S. Redstreake, and others.

A SUICIDE.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Hock, who died at the Pennsylvania Hospital, on Monday evening, from the effects of gunshot wounds received on Saturday morning last, at his house, No. 440 St. John street. Several witnesses testified to the fact of Hock shooting his wife while she was attempting to enter the house, from which she had been driven, to get her child, and then shooting himself in the head, he having placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth, and moved the trigger with his foot. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

CASUALTIES.—Warren Jones, 40 years old, residing in Currant alley, had an arm broken yesterday by bricks falling from a building on him.

John Hamilton, 46 years old, residing at Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets, had one of his arms severely injured yesterday.

John Reigstein, residing at No. 615 North Front street, had all the fingers of one of his hands cut off yesterday morning by a circular saw, at a mill in St. John street, above Willow.

SAD BURNING.—Florence Vallance, about twelve years old, whose parents reside in McIlvain street, below Fifth, was burned by her clothes taking fire on Monday night, and died yesterday morning. Her parents were absent at the time, and it is not known how the clothes of the unfortunate girl took fire, but it is believed to have been from the ignition of matches in her pocket. When she discovered the flames she ran from the house in her alarm, and before she could be overtaken was burned in a terrible manner.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held last evening in Horticultural Hall. There was on exhibition a neat collection of beautiful flowers; also some mammoth vegetables, several specimens of large pears from dwarf trees, and a fine display of different varieties of grapes. Premiums were awarded for these by the Society, and after transacting the usual routine of business the meeting adjourned.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Patrick Dempsey, who was shot on the 4th instant, at his residence, No. 630 Catharine street, died yesterday, from the effects of his injuries, at the Hospital. The unfortunate occurrence grew out of the desertion of Dempsey from the United States military service. He was arrested at his house, and, resisting or attempting to escape, was shot in the thigh. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-morrow.

FATAL GUNNING ACCIDENT.—A young man, named Thomas Turner, who resided at No. 37 Prime street, was killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of his fowling piece while gunning. He is said to have been in the act of climbing ashore at one of the wharves below the city, drawing his gun after him, when the trigger was touched. The load passed into his neck, causing instant death.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 18	MOON SETS	9 32
SUN SETS	5 12	HIGH WATER	0 44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE E. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Oct.	8
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct.	8
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Oct.	9
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	10
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	10
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	13
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	14

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	21
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	22
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Oct.	22
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	24
Columbia	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	24
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	24
Allemania	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	28
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	29
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	31
Bellona	New York	London	Oct.	31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct.	31
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct.	31
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	3
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	4
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	4
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct.	21
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct	22
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct.	22
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Oct.	23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct.	23
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct.	24
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Oct.	24
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	Oct.	24
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Oct.	24
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct.	25
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Nov.	10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Maggie Mulvey, Rogers, Boston, Merchant & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Sheerer, Boston, do.
Str A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

N. G. ship Martha, Lewin, from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
N. G. brig Margaretha, Wittenbers, 42 days from Bordeaux, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr C. C. Beard, Hodgdon, from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, from Boston.
Schr Susan, Sears, from Boston.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship W. H. Moody, arrived on Monday from Providence, is consigned to L. Westergaard & Co.—not as before.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Herschel, Friedericks, for Bremen via Philadelphia, cleared at New York 19th inst.
Barque Zerlina Williams, Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 17th inst.
Barque Ada, Murphy, hence, at Antwerp 7th inst.
Barque Schamyl, Smith, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, was spoken 25th ult. 12 miles east of Gibraltar.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, at Malaga 2d inst. from Denia.
Brig Princeton, Wells, hence, at Boston 19th inst.
Brig H. B. Emery Small, hence, at Boston 19th inst.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1868.

How Elections are Contested.

The election recently held in Philadelphia resulted in the defeat, in the official count, of all the candidates of the Republican party with the exception of the President Judge of the District Court. The universal feeling displayed in favor of these gentlemen contesting the seats of their competitors makes it certain that such a contest will take place. Whether the contest will be successful or not depends partly on the evidence which will be adduced and largely on the character of the counsel employed. If politicians who know nothing about law and are of doubtful party fidelity have the management exclusively, success is a great way off. But there can be little or no doubt that a contest will take place. Few people, outside of the Bar, know exactly how such elections are contested, what time is allowed, before whom they come, and other facts now of public interest. We will briefly state the standing of each officer.

In the first place, there is the office of Associate Judge of the District Court, which was gained by Mr. Greenback by a majority of 125 votes over Judge Thayer. If the latter would contest he must do so before a committee of the Legislature of the State, and he has ten days allowed him after the meeting of the Legislature in January to present his contestant papers. They must be signed by fifty qualified voters and sworn to by five voters, and a certificate from the County Treasurer, Prothonotary, or Commissioner must go with the affidavit, declaring that the parties swearing are *bona fide* residents and duly qualified voters.

The papers are then referred to a joint committee, to be chosen as follows:—The Senate and House, in joint convention, draw from a box, under certain circumstances stated in full in the statute, twelve Senators and twenty-five members of the House of Representatives. These names are given to the contestant and the sitting officer, and they strike off alternate names until there remain four Senators and nine members of the House, which committee of thirteen are sworn, hear the evidence, and make a report, which is final.

In the case of members of Congress, among whom we believe Messrs. Myers and Taylor will be found, the contestants appear before the Election Committee of the House, and that Committee report to the House, and it acts on the report.

The remaining offices over which there will be a contest can be divided into county offices and municipal offices.

The county officers elected this year include but one actual county officer and one *pseudo* county officer. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas is in every respect a county officer, and the statute makes the District Attorney stand in regard to a contest in the same attitude. Both of these officers must prepare and file their contestant papers, with specifications, in the Court of Common Pleas, within ten days after the election. A petition of thirty citizens must accompany these specifications, and the facts set forth in the specifications must be supported by the affidavits of two qualified voters. The Court has full jurisdiction to determine the case, and the determination is *final*. In the case of the Prothonotary it is required, he being emphatically a county officer, that the Prothonotary of the court shall send to the Governor a certified copy of such petition, and the Governor shall not issue a commission until the court has decided the case; so that the present Prothonotary holds over until the issue is decided. It is said that such is not the case with the District Attorney, but that he goes out and his successor takes office, as he is not specially included in the section providing for the holding over. We think this is probably the case. In case there is no contest the county officers take possession on the first Monday of November after their election. But both the District Attorney and the Prothonotary must file their specifications within ten days.

In regard to the municipal offices, which include Mayor, City Controller, Receiver of Taxes, City Solicitor, and City Commissioner, the Court of Common Pleas has absolute jurisdiction. The specifications must be filed within twenty days after the election, and a petition must accompany them, signed by fifty citizens, and sworn to by two. These offices do not remain in the hands of the present incumbents, but on the first Monday of January the holders of the certificates enter on them, and continue to exercise all the authority until the case is decided. But there is one drawback to the enjoyment of these places.

By the act of April 10, 1867, a receiver is to be appointed. That act provides that whenever the election of any officer shall be contested before the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, the Court, upon the application of any citizen, shall appoint a receiver to take and hold all the fees and emoluments of the office until the determination of the contest. The receiver must give security in an amount to be fixed by the Court, and on the final determination of the contested election, or sooner, if required, must file his accounts. The balance, after the deduction of the proper charges, is to be paid over to the person whom the Court may decree is entitled to receive it. The funds, while in the hands of the receiver, must be invested in certain public securities mentioned in the act, so that all the fees will abide the ultimate decision of the suit.

Such is the plan which will be pursued in all the cases which will be contested, and in the case of the Prothonotary and District Attorney the time left them to file their petitions is decidedly short.

Shall We Contest?

If the true and honest voters of Philadelphia were disposed to submit to the gross outrages perpetrated upon them on the 13th of October, without making an earnest effort to undo the wrong, no tribulation that could befall them in consequence would be undeserved. The election held on that day in this city was the most consummate farce that was ever enacted in our midst, and we doubt very much if it has ever been exceeded, or even rivalled, in any other section of the country. Over 121,000 votes were polled, the Democratic majorities ranging between 1800 and 25 less than nothing. That 6000 of the ballots which contributed to bring about this result were fraudulent is a fact beyond all doubt. Believing this, and believing that a thorough and impartial investigation will fully sustain its truth, we do not feel disposed to bow our heads to the perversion of the popular will which turns our municipal administration over to the hands of the enemy.

The frauds which were perpetrated at the polls are of two classes. The tipstaves of the Supreme Court, under the supervision of Judge Sharswood, and by his connivance, granted 6856 certificates of naturalization between the first of September and the day of election. From first to last, their proceedings in this business were marked by the most flagrant defiance of the statutes of Congress as has been shown by three judges of the court of which Sharswood is a member. Perhaps one-third of the men to whom these illegal certificates were issued were entitled to citizenship under the laws; but this fact does not remove the disability under which they labored on the day of election. The papers upon which they claimed the right to participate in the choice of our rulers were absolutely null and void, and they stood upon precisely the same footing as those who had recently arrived in the country and lacked the requisite qualification of residence. Aside from the irregularity and indecent haste which marked the naturalization process in the Supreme Court, the utter recklessness of the men who acted the part of vouchers is of itself sufficient to call in question and to vitiate the entire proceedings. We have already shown in these columns how twelve men acted as vouchers for full one-fourth of those who were naturalized between the fourteenth and twenty-fourth of September, perjuring themselves by so doing in the most defiant and shameless manner. One of these professional vouchers, who appears over seventy times in half of the petitions on file in the Prothonotary's office, and doubtless quite as frequently in the papers which we were prevented from examining, has confessed under oath that he had no acquaintance whatever with the men for whose long residence in the country and general fitness to exercise the rights of citizenship he unhesitatingly vouched. That the remainder of the professionals were equally guilty of wholesale perjury is a fact which, we do not doubt, can be satisfactorily sustained. Polluted with this felonious taint, and characterized by a flagrant violation of the plainest requirements of the law, the proceedings before Judge Sharswood in the matter of naturalization were absolutely illegal and void. And such, says Judge Read, "will be the opinion of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court."

Every vote cast upon the authority of these illegal naturalization certificates must therefore be rejected, before the ballot-box can be purified, and its contents made binding upon the people. Perhaps one thousand ballots altogether were rejected, when supported by these illegal documents only, in those election divisions in which Sheriff Lyle's deputies were not present in overpowering force. If this be granted, at least five thousand fraudulent votes were accepted and counted, and have contributed to the so-called Democratic victory. Aside from these, Democratic "repeaters," both of home origin and foreign importation, were present by thousands, and extremely active, swelling the majorities of their party in such Democratic strongholds as the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh wards, in which the population and the Republican vote are almost at a standstill, in the most unparalleled manner.

For these reasons we unite most heartily in the action taken by the meeting at Concert Hall last evening, and pronounce in favor of a determined contest and a thorough and searching investigation. This contest, however, should be placed in the hands of men who are beyond all suspicion as to integrity and devotion to the cause in which they will be engaged. In times past, such contests have been inaugurated, but only to be turned into farces which fairly rivalled the great farce they were intended to remedy. We want no such trifling with the rights and interests of the people in the present case, and we will submit to no such trifling. Incidental to the contest will be the prosecution of the men who are proved to have thus wilfully attempted to pervert the will of the people. They must be followed up by the strong arm of the law and severely punished, as fast as they are brought to the light of day, that their well-merited fate may serve as a warning to wrong-doers in the future. If both these proceedings are earnestly and zealously conducted, we have no doubt whatever that the purity of the elective franchise, the will of the people, and the majesty of the law will be fully and triumphantly vindicated, and the persons whom the legal voters of Philadelphia selected on the 13th of October to preside over their destinies duly installed in the offices to which they were unquestionably chosen.

A Yearning Answered.—The Democratic masses, who have been listening to the incoherent periods of Blair for months past, are "yearning for the truth," and now Horatio himself is about to satisfy their longing. It is officially announced that he will take the stump in person, opening his campaign at Buffalo to-morrow. When the Tammany nomination was thrust upon Horatio, he declared that he could not accept it with honor; and yet he did accept. He also asserted that he was strongly disinclined to accept, for the reason that such a course would preclude him from taking an active part in the canvass—with honor, of course. Blair has no such scruples, and so he totters over the country, and prates about all manner of things *ad nauseam*. And now Horatio has been *thrust* into the same unenviable position before the people. His case is a desperate one, however, and in this fact lies his excuse for this second going back upon his high sense of "honor."

Honor to a Philadelphian.—Last evening, to a densely crowded audience, the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia, delivered an address of great ability at the Cooper Institute, New York. He visited the metropolis at the request of the National Executive Committee. After doing the Republican party invaluable service in the Courts of our city and in the Supreme Court of the State, he now goes to lend his voice to help the cause in New York. Mr. Brewster's reputation as an orator was more than sustained last night, and we only regret that we have not space for his address in fall.

The State Election.—The official vote of about half the counties in Pennsylvania, and the official majority in all the counties, except Wyoming, have been received. The *Age* claims a majority of 116 for Boyle in Wyoming. Granting this, Hartranft's majority in the State foots up 10,031.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. M. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 7 24

☞ A GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC, AND OPENING OF THE NEW ORGAN, will be given in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Kensington, GIRARD Avenue, above Columbia av., ON THURSDAY EVENING, October 22, 1868. The following eminent musical talent has been engaged:—

Mr. MICHAEL H. CROSS, Organist and Director of Music at Cathedral. Messrs. C. M. SMITH, W. A. STOLL, Jr., J. GRAF, SIMON A. STERN, W. M GILCHRIST. MRS. DAVIS, MISS JARVIS. Together with a Selected Chorus from Handel and Haydn Society.

Tickets of Admission.....ONE DOLLAR. MICHAEL H CROSS.....Organist and Conductor. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.....Director. [10 17 sw2t*

Girard Avenue Cars pass and repass the door.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1868.

TO THE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA:—

SHALL VILLAINY TRIUMPH?

The farce of an election having been held in this city on Tuesday, October 13, 1868, which was controlled by roughs thieves, ballot-box stuffers, and repeaters, from New York, Baltimore, and other places, we call upon all Republicans to assert their rights and vindicate their manhood by using every honorable means to contest the right of the fraudulently elected candidates of the Democratic party to take their seats. Let us prove to this corrupt organization that its trickery and villainy avail not. Let us show that although fraud may be successful at the polls, that in this city, at least, it will be defeated by the law.

Citizens who can give information of frauds are requested to furnish it to the Committee, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, from 9 o'clock to 2 o'clock, and from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Committee. 10 21 3t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. ORDER No. 16.

I. The Club will assemble THURSDAY, October 22, 1868 at 7 P. M., sharp, for parade over the following route:—Up Chesnut to Broad, down Broad to Walnut, up Walnut to Twentieth, up Twentieth to Poplar down Poplar to Broad, up Broad to Columbia avenue, down Broad to Coates, down Coates to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Arch, down Arch to Seventh, down Seventh to Headquarters.

II. Dress dark clothes and white gloves.

By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 10 21 2t

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868. NOTICE

To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan:—

Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 3000, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date.

Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates.

Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease at date of maturity.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer. 10 14 12t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, TUESDAY, November 3d, at 4 o'clock.

10 21 12t* THOMAS P. HARRIS, Secretary.

☞ THE FIFTY THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday School of the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets, will be held TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. 10 21 2t

☞ DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, ichorous, itching desquamations, form a series of most constinate, burdensome disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HIESKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

☞ THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *Black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 smwfh

☞ CHEMISTS STATE THAT THE PROcess which gives to sponge its superior elasticity is incapable of injuring the sponge, but on the contrary protects it from decay. This is the undisputed testimony of the hundreds of thousands now using the Elastic Sponge. 8 3 mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CLINGING TO EVERY THREAD IT touches, PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," embalms the handkerchief with fragrance—nothing removes it, save washing; it is richer than any other scent that art has ever stolen from nature to perfume the hall of fashion. Sold by all druggists. 11

☞ PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 21, 1868. Resolved, That the President of this meeting be requested to appoint a Committee of Citizens to co-operate with the Committee of the Union League in rendering any assistance the Candidates may require to enable them to contest their just claims to the offices to which they were nominated by the Republican party.

In accordance with the above resolution, adopted at the meeting of citizens held last evening at Concert Hall the following-named citizens are appointed said Committee:—

Evan Randolph,	Joseph W. Bullock,
Edwin H. Fitler,	Henry Bumm,
Edward M. Paxson	G. Morrison Coates,
J. Price Wetherill,	E. Harper Jeffries,
D. C. McCammon,	E. C. Markley,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Joshua T. Owen,
Joseph T. Thomas,	Edwin T. Chase,
Archibald McIntire,	Thomas T. Megear,
William H. Barnes	John McLaughlin,
Alexander T. Fox,	Nathan Hilles,
Robert R. Corson,	Henry C. Townsend,
Charles M. Prevost,	Frederick Klett,
Milton R. Harris,	John W. Sexton,
Abraham Barker,	Rich. Wright,
Henry Lazard,	T. B. P. Dikey,
John Wanamaker,	Wm. S. Stokley,
Lewis T. Brown,	Jas. P. Perot,
George L. Boxby,	Charles H. Tramp,
A. H. Franciscus,	J. Vaughn Merrick.

The Committee will please meet in the Parlors of the National Union Club, No. 1106 CHESNUT Street, To-morrow Afternoon, the 22d inst., at 4½ o'clock.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President. 10 21 2t

THE CONTENTS OF SAMMY'S POCKET.

Oh, Sammy! What have you got in your pocket?
A big jack-knife; an oroide locket;
A garter, some rags, and old brass button,
A piece of bone from a leg of mutton,
A small plug top, and a bit of leather,
Five or six pennies strung together;
A chunk of chalk, and a roll of string,
And the baby's India-rubber ring;
A gimlet, a brush, a pencil of slate,
A piece of a broken china plate;
A little bottle without any cork,
Two prongs of a broken dinner-fork;
Some tenpenny nails, the lash of a whip,
A little bit of a wooden ship,
A fiddle string, some scraps of tin,
A woolly dog's tail, and a big brass pin;
A fine-tooth comb, and a jewsharp frame,
And odds and ends too many to name.

How did the boy's pocket hold them all?
They make things strong at the Great Brown Hall!

Affectionate mothers! doting fathers! fond grandparents! When you want to clothe the boy, remember the strength, the beauty, the cheapness of the garments we make for him.

The Boy, the Boy's Father, the Boy's Grandfather, and all the male members of the family are respectfully invited to follow the crowd, and join the assembly of excellent folks who purchase their clothes, cheap for cash, at the

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKINGS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

OFFER A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK BEAVERS

Selected expressly for LADIES' CLOAKINGS comprising the best makes of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS. Every grade is warranted all-wool.

BLACK BEAVERS,	$2 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	3 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	3 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	4 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	4 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	5 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	5 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	6 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	6 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	7 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	8 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	10 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	12 00.

The above are of every weight and finish, and present an assortment unsurpassed in this country.

Besides these goods, we have every make of CLOAKINGS the market affords.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

10 19 6t PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF

FLOUR.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,

10 10 12 4p NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

PIANOS.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS'. No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 81 tf

☞ STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 8 20 3m4p

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUable piece of Real Estate, consisting of Thirty and One-half Acres of Ground, in the Twenty-sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia. The following streets, when opened, will pass through it, viz., Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty first, Twenty-second, Moore, Mifflin, and McKean streets, on which streets there will be a frontage of about ten thousand feet. The above property will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, by M. Thomas & Sons, on TUESDAY October 27, 1868.

N. B.—Plans and full particulars may be had of M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. 10 21 5t

What is Dyspepsia?

1. **A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in the Pit of the Stomach**—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately, or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2. **Flatulence and Acidity.**—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3. **Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.**—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4. **Gloom and Depression of Spirits.**—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease, many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5. **Diarrhœa.**—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and, of course, gives no strength to the system.

6. **Pains in All Parts of the System** arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation: the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7. **Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.**—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8. **Cough.**—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9. **Want of Sleep.**—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10. **Symptoms of External Relation.**—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11. **Vomiting.**—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12 **Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Headache, and Staggering in Walking.**—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine; but if neglected, are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient—if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which become contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspeptics who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly foreboded loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicines.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we have at great expense secured the professional services of Dr. William F. Magee, who was intimately acquainted with the *private practice* of the late Dr. Wishart, as well as thoroughly conversant with his mode of ascertaining the *cause* and *effect* of various diseases. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of the late Dr. Wishart, and was in consultation with him almost constantly for many years. In view of these facts, we most cordially recommend him to the former patrons and friends of the late Dr. Wishart, and to the afflicted, with the full assurance that those who need professional counsel or aid will find in the said Dr. Magee a physician of more than ordinary abilities. He can minutely describe your disease, explain the *cause* and *effect* of same, as well as administer remedies known only to himself and the late Dr. Wishart, that will perform cures when other physicians and all remedies fail.

Come ye who are afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, or Pain in the Breast. He will, by the help of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, restore you to health without *Croton Oil, Flies or Mustard*.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, that fell destroyer that dethrones the reason and poisons the whole human system, and we will insure your cure.

Come, mothers and fathers, with your children, and he will, by the aid of a kind Providence, save them from an early grave, and charge you nothing for professional advice.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Chills and Fevers, he will cure you, or charge you nothing. Call at

DR. WISHART'S

GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

No. 232 North SECOND Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

All examinations and consultations FREE OF CHARGE.

All communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, will be promptly answered, free of charge.

Office open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays of each week. 20 3t

PAPER COLLARS.

TO WEARERS

OF

PAPER COLLARS.

For months past, complaints have reached us that many persons have been poisoned by wearing ENAMELLED PAPER COLLARS, and we have been repeatedly appealed to by dealers and others to know whether there was any truth in these reports.

Recently, our attention being called to two very aggravated cases of poisoning by wearing Enamelled Paper Collars, we determined to employ an expert Chemist, and have several styles of goods now offered in this market analyzed.

The result of the analysis made by Prof. Williams, late of the Polytechnic College, will be found below, and the Collar referred to, as "Sample No. 1," was *Enamelled and Linen Finished*, with a glossy appearance.

At the same time we invited Prof. Williams to visit our Factory, and sent to his Laboratory samples of all the articles used in our Cloth Lined, and also our new "Irving," "West End," "Elite," and other styles of Linen Finished Collars, as well as the Collars themselves, and his report on them will be found below.

As all the enamels are prepared and put on in our own establishment, we had no doubt of their being harmless; but believed our customers should have not only our assertion, but also Prof. Williams' report after careful analysis.

REPORT OF PROF. WILLIAMS.

Chemical Laboratory, No. 3045 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1868.—Gentlemen:—The Paper Collars which you sent me, marked "No. 1," contain Carbonate of Lead or White Lead as one of the constituents of their glaze or finish. I regard this substance as exerting a poisonous action when brought in contact with the skin, and when acted upon by the liquids exuding from the surface of the skin. The action of this substance is too generally known to require any further certificate from me. I have, at your request, exhibited the presence of lead in these Collars by submitting them to the action of Sulphydric Acid Gas (Sulphuretted Hydrogen), which, as you will perceive, has blackened them. A quantitative chemical analysis shows that each collar contains a fraction one-tenth less than one grain of Carbonate of Lead. The amount seems small, but the continued action of even this on the surface of the skin must result injuriously. Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

Chemical Laboratory, No. 3045 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1868.—Messrs. W. E. & E. D. Lockwood, Nos. 255 and 259 S. Third street, Philadelphia—Gentlemen:—I have tested with great care the glaze used by you in the manufacture of your Paper Collars, and find it to be composed of substances which are entirely free from any injurious or poisonous action on the system. You may continue in its use, with the assurance that all Collars prepared with it are perfectly harmless.

Very respectfully yours, CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Late Professor Chemistry and Analysis, Polytechnic College.

These letters speak for themselves. No one has ever questioned the purity of our goods, and especially our Cloth Lined Collars, which are the best as well as the most reliable made, and the above letter fully indorses the harmlessness of the enamel in the new "IRVING," "WEST END," and "ELITE" Linen Finished Collars, the first two of which are sold by retailers at 25 cents for a box of 10 Collars, and next to our Cloth Lined Goods are the finest made.

To those who prefer the best goods, although costing a trifle more, we recommend our Cloth Lined Collars, which we have made since 1858, and which have always commanded from the wholesale trade from $10 to $15 more per 1000 than any other make. Our NEW ROUND CORNERED CLOTH LINED COLLAR (just out), as also styles M and K, we especially recommend.

In thus publicly drawing attention to the subject of Poison in Enamelled Paper Collars, our object is two-fold, viz.:—To caution those who have been induced to wear Paper Collars on our representations, and to do justice to ourselves, who commenced the business and introduced Paper Collars into general use in 1858, and are probably more largely interested in their universal use than any other parties in the trade.

That no injury may be done to, or unfair advantage taken over other manufacturers, who, like ourselves, have been striving to furnish customers with goods well and honestly made, we desire to say that the investigations made reveal the fact that probably not over 30 to 40 per cent. of the goods now offered for sale contain Carbonate of Lead or other injurious substances, and we doubt not that many other makes of goods are as harmless as ours, and that manufacturers of such Collars will cheerfully place themselves right on the record, as regards their goods.

If both wearers, as well as dealers, will insist upon proof of freedom from poisonous ingredients, before buying Enamelled Collars, the market will soon be rid of such goods, and the public, as well as the honest manufacturers, alike benefited.

W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD,

Nos. 255 and 259 S. THIRD Street,

1 14 p PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

E. L. Davenport at the Walnut.

O'Keefe's bright old comedy of *Wild Oats* loses much by being compressed into three acts, and we wish that Mr. Davenport and other actors of first-rate ability would make it a matter of conscience, as Mr. Murdoch does, to present this and other standard plays of like character as nearly entire as is consistent with decency. The leading actor shows to better advantage where the dialogue is not crippled by ruthless "cuttings;" and very excellent as was Mr. Davenport's acting last evening, there was an incompleteness and want of finish about the performance, as a whole, which is attributable mainly to the cause we have indicated, for the actors generally acquitted themselves creditably, and the comedy went off with spirit. Mr. Davenport's "Rover" is a fine exhibition of his powers as a comedian: it is less exuberant than Mr. Murdoch's, and less rollicking and extravagant than the rendition of some other actors who have attempted it of late years. It more subdued, Mr. Davenport's is perhaps a finer rendition than any other, if we except Mr. Murdoch's, and we are not sure but that we like it, on the whole, better than that excellent comedian's personation. Mr. Davenport makes "Rover's" spoutings seem like his natural utterances, and his play-book quotations come as pat as if they were the coinings of his own brain. This is not a small merit, in our opinion; for the temptation to exaggerate is very great, and only a really refined and intellectual artist would be willing to forego his opportunities for exciting laughter and applause for the sake of making a real character out of what the dramatist, in all probability, only intended for a piece of laughable burlesque. Not the least merit of Mr. Davenport's delineation is the delicacy and refinement with which he represents "Rover's" vagrant disposition and extravagances, restrained by his love for "Lady Amaranth," until he is transformed into a perfect gentleman in manners and conversation, as he already is in heart and feeling. Indeed, the whole personation is one that it is a pleasure to witness for the present enjoyment that it gives, and to remember as one of the really good things that we meet with semi occasionally in the course of a play-going experience.

In an entirely different vein from "Rover" is the "William" of the nautical drama of *Black-eyed Susan*, which was given as an afterpiece last evening. "William" has always been a favorite part with Mr. Davenport, and one of the most popular with his audiences. All the strong points of the conventional stage sailor are brought out, but there is a real power and pathos about it which raise it to a high rank as a genuine work of art. We have never seen him act "William" better than he did last evening, and the appreciation of the audience was shown by the heartiness of the applause.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Hanlons and their Transatlantic Combination will appear this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. F. L. Davenport will appear this evening as "Sir Edward Mortimer" in the drama of the *Iron Chest*, and as "Rover" in *Wild Oats*.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening as "Fire fly."

AT THE AMERICAN the ballet of the *Grand Duchess* will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give their first public rehearsal of the season at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

Dramatic Items.

—On Monday evening Mr. Forrest commenced the second week of his engagement at Niblo's Garden, New York, in Knowles' tragedy of *Virginius*. Mr. Forrest was supported by Mr. George H. Clarke as "Icilius," Mr. Frank Mordaunt as "Appius Claudius," Mr. J. G. Burnett as "Dentatus," Miss Lillie as "Virginia," and Madame Ponisi as "Servia." *Virginius* was repeated on Tuesday evening. On this and to-morrow evenings Mr. Forrest will appear as "Othello," and on Friday as "Richelieu."

—At the Broadway Theatre, New York, *No Thoroughfare* is running very successfully, and Mr. Florence's personation of "Obenreizer" is highly spoken of, albeit it is judged to be an imitation of Fechter, the French-English actor who made a great hit in the part last season in London. On Monday Mrs. Florence made her first appearance this season in the farce of *Twice Married*.

—Miss Lydia Thompson and her English burlesque company have made a hit at Wood's Museum, New York, with *Ixion; or, the Man on the Wheel*. The burlesque is said to be a remarkably good one, full of puns and pungent local hits, and the different parts are represented with ability.

—On Saturday *Humpty Dumpty* reached its two hundred and fortieth representation at the Olympic Theatre, New York, and Mr. G. L. Fox celebrated the occasion by getting married on Sunday. The bride was Miss Temple, who performs the part of "Alaska" in the prelude to the pantomime.

—Leotard, the gymnast, will appear for the first time in the United States at the Academy of Music, New York, on Thursday, October 29, under the management of Jerome Ravel.

—Janauschek opened in Boston on Monday evening. Her season in New York, which concluded on Saturday, was a success.

—At the Bowery Theatre the spectacular and terpsichorean drama of the *Crimson Shield* is drawing good houses.

—Mr. Gaylor's drama of *Out in the Street* is running at the New York Theatre.

Musical Items.

—Miss Kellogg appeared, for the first time since her return from Europe, at the Academy of Music, New York, on Monday night, and was received in the most enthusiastic manner. She sang the "waltz" from *Romeo and Juliet;* and in answer to an *encore* she gave "Home, Sweet Home." Afterwards she sang, for the first time in this country, a duet from Gounod's new opera of *Hamlet*. The concert concluded with the whole of the third act of *Faust*, in which Miss Kellogg sustained her favorite character of "Marguerite." Miss Kellogg's costume was the same which she wore at her first concert at Buckingham palace in June last. She was assisted on Monday evening by Miss Alide Topp, M. Cæsar Alard, Signor Lotti, and Signor Susini. The orchestra was under the direction of Carl Bergmann and Signor Giorza.

—Mr. Grau's prima donna, Madame Rose Bell, did not hit the fancy of the Gothamites after the rollicking Tostee, and the consequence is that Grau is quiescent at present. To-morrow evening, however, Grau will open at the French Theatre, when Offenbach's new work, *Genevieve de Brabant*, will be brought out in a style of splendor which is expected to entirely eclipse the rival establishment. Mad'lle Declauzas will make her *debut* in the leading *role*.

—Mr. Hooley, late of the Opera House on Seventh street, has transferred his Philadelphia company to Williamsburg, New York, where he opened his new establishment on Monday evening.

—Bateman's opera bouffe troupe is flourishing at Pike's Opera House, New York, and *La Grande Duchesse* still holds its place in the favor of the public.

CITY ITEMS.

BEST CUT, BEST MADE, BEST FITTING Ready-made Clothing in the city, equal to customer work in every respect. Also, choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE KNOW.—If there is anything the people thoroughly understand, it is the comparative value of the various medicines offered for their acceptance through the advertising columns of the press. In scriptural phrase, they *try* all, but only *hold fast to that which is good*. Hence, a medicinal preparation that has been growing in favor with the public for a period of twenty years, and has attained a larger sale than any other remedy of its class ever reached in any country, may be fairly entitled a STANDARD SPECIFIC, touching whose merits there is no room for controversy. Now, this is precisely the position of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. As a means of preventing and curing dyspepsia, ordinary indigestion, biliousness, general debility, and nervous affections, it has literally *lived down* all competition, and legitimately taken its place as the foremost vegetable tonic on the continent, *indeed, on this hemisphere*. In view of this *statistical fact*, which may be readily verified by a reference to the Revenue returns, a few words of seasonable advice, in relation to the use of an article in such general request, will not be considered egotistic or out of place. There is no season which suggests the necessity for a course of this agreeable invigorant more significantly than the fall. The great contrast between the temperature of the nights and days, and the heavy mephitic mists arising from extensive surfaces of decomposing vegetable matter, necessarily have a depressing effect upon systems partially exhausted by the heat of summer, and therefore greatly needing that strength and vigor which are the best safeguards against disease. Acting as a tonic and stomachic, a blood depurent, an alterative and an antibilious medicine, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS exercise a wholesome influence upon every portion of the organization, and prepare it to resist every unhealthy influence. Hence its great value as a Fall medicine.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly o surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

LARGE SALE OF HORSES AND MULES.—Will be sold at Herkness' Bazaar, Ninth and Sansom streets, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, thirty horses and thirty mules. They are sold for want of use only, being the surplus stock of a large Ice Company, and well worthy the attention of persons in want of good work horses and mules.

This stock was purchased at high prices last spring, and among them will be found many young and valuable animals.

CONCERNING PAPER COLLARS.—Such of our readers as are in the habit of wearing paper collars will be interested in reading the advertisement of W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, to be found in another column. The result of an investigation by a well-known chemist will be found there, showing that the glaze used by some manufacturers for enamelling collars contains a sufficient quantity of carbonate of lead to result injuriously, while that used by the Messrs. Lockwood is entirely harmless.

OVER EXERTION.—All feel the necessity, at times of something to tone up the system, wasted and depressed by over mental or physical exertion. Instead of resorting to alcoholic or medicated stimulants, use SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS," the base of which is his pure Wines; they are superseding all others now offered to the public. Try them, and you will be convinced of what we say. Sold by druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FOR pure hard Lehigh Coal and a splendid rebroken Schuylkill go to

WILLIAM W. ALTER'S,
Depot, No. 957 N. Ninth street,
or Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.
Good Coal only kept, and good measure given.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TLLEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

ALL FOR $25·00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before
THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25 00
AT NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at
CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Dealers will find it to their interest to attend the large sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue To-morrow (Thursday) Morning, October 22, commencing at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McCleea & Co., Auctioneers, No. 505 Market street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

TWO STATEMENTS.

READ		THIS
From THE AGE, October 5, 1868.	and	From THE PRESS, October 8, 1868.
"Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the advertisements which we have lately inserted for Wanamaker & Brown, we stepped into their immense house and took a hasty glance at their Fall stock. It is really infinite in variety both as to materials and styles, and is made up with a degree of care and taste which we, at least, have never before seen in ready-made clothing. Do see it, whether you buy any of it or not; it is a credit to our city to have such a stock of clothing offered to its citizens."		"The great excitement at Sixth and Market streets of which we hear so much, is not, as some might suppose, mere 'talk' got up for advertisement purposes, but a veritable fact, of which any man may assure himself by simply walking past and looking into the crowded salesrooms of Oak Hall. And if any one will step in and examine the goods and their low prices, he will readily understand this unusual interest in clothing. "This we have done, and we gladly bear testimony to the truth of all that has been said in these columns of the beauty and excellence of the garments which Wanamaker & Brown are now offering for Fall and Winter wear."

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GIVEN—SPENCER.—On Thursday, October 8, at the house of the bride's grandmother, by the Rev. Israel Beidler, Mr. THOMAS GIVEN to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of John Spencer, late of Roxborough, all of Roxborough township.

RIGHTER—ADAMS.—October 12, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. CHARLES RIGHTER to Miss ANNIE E., daughter of Mr. John Adams, both of Roxborough.

DIED.

ARUNDEL.—On Monday afternoon, October 19, 1868, ROBERT J. ARUNDEL.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 857 N. Broad street, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. *

BORDEN.—On the 19th instant, JULIA BORDEN, wife of Asa Borden, aged 39 years.

The funeral will proceed to Fairview, Burlington county, N. J., on Friday morning at 9½ o'clock precisely. City friends wishing to see her are invited to be present at the residence of her husband, No. 13 E. Front street, on Thursday evening after 7 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Lake Corner, Minnesota, on the afternoon of the 19th instant, MARY J., youngest daughter of William Brown.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. ***

REILLY.—On the 20th instant, PHILIP, son of Patrick and Bridget Reilly, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 2409 Lombard street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

DRY GOODS.
BLANKET
AND
FLANNEL ESTABLISHMENT.
NEW FALL GOODS.
All descriptions of the best makes UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS, as
ROGERS' ENGLISH PATENT,
REAL WELSH AND SAXONY,
BALLARDVALE AND DOMET,
SHAKER, BOTH WHITE AND RED,
PLAID AND PRINTED OPERA,
GILBERT'S OPERA, all colors.
Domestic, White, Red and Grey Heaviest English and American
CANTON FLANNELS.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS
All-Wool and Extra widths, for best family use.
MEDIUM BLANKETS,
For Hotels, and Public Institutions.
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
10 21 wfm10trp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
WALL PAPERS.
WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.
NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country,
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Corner of FOURTH and MARKET
9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD HANGINGS.
THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS
OF THE
WOOD HANGING COMPANY,
No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in
WALL DECORATIONS,
And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3mrp

FRENCH CLOCKS.
We have now arranged for examination the fines assortment of
FRENCH CLOCKS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, Comprising
Fine Gilt Mantel Clocks with Shades,
Fine Marble Clocks,
Fine Alabaster Clocks,
Fine Mantel Clocks, with Bronze Figures,
TO BE SOLD
ON THURSDAY MORNING, October 22,
AT TEN O'CLOCK.
The invoice of this season's importation, and all in perfect order.
LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
10 20 2t4p NO. 240 MARKET ST.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH street, west side, Phila.;
No. 96 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf3m

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,
Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and traders in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.
9 25 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

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GENERAL OPENING
IN THE
FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS
AT THE
"BEE HIVE"
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
Have now open full and complete lines of New and Attractive Goods in the following Departments, to which they invite the attention of
CASH BUYERS,
BOTH WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Wholesale Buyers,
Country Dealers, Buyers for Charitable Institutions, Hotels, etc. will find the most enlarged liberality in the scale of prices adopted for their use.
Country Storekeepers
Will find an opportunity of "SORTING UP" their Stocks and buying a SINGLE DRESS PATTERN AT WHOLE PIECE PRICES.

IN THE HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT
We shall offer English, French, and German Hosiery, in Cotton, Merino, etc. etc., for Ladies, Gents, and Children; Merino Underclothing of every description; English and French Tartan Hosiery; Ladies', Gents' and Children's Gloves of all kinds. Job lots of these Goods constantly offering.

OPENING OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AND WALKING SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
THE LACE EMBROIDERY AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT
Will include Real and Imitation Laces and Insertions of all kinds; Point Applique, Valenciennes, Cluny and Thread Collars; sets Handkerchiefs, Barbes, and Coiffures; Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Cambric Edgings and Insertions, Muslin Edgings and Insertions; new styles Linen Collars and Cuffs; new styles Embroidered Linen and Cambric sets, Collars and Cuffs; Hemstitched Linen, Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 50c. to $10; Misses' Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs; Boys' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs; Gents' Plain Colored Bordered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Veil Barèges in Grenadine and Tissue; Silk Ties and Scarfs in all colors; Half Mourning Sets and Collars; Mourning Handkerchiefs; Ruffings of all kinds; 4-4, 8-4, 12-4 Silk Illusions. Illusion Sleeves, Habits and Waists.
Linen Collars and Cuffs slightly soiled, closing out at less than half price. Collars 5c., Cuffs 10c.—12½ pair.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
In this department will be found Trimmings, Fringes, Ornaments and Buttons for Cloaks, Dresses, and Suits; Fringes and Trimmings made to order; Dress Braids in all colors and shades, 16c. the piece of six yards.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Will be found complete in all its varieties. Chameleon Serges, Roubaix Poplins, Panama Cloths, Striped Serges, Poplins d'Ecosse, Velours Russe and Ottoman, Poplin Romein, Alpacas, Mohairs, Oxonians, etc. etc; an exquisite assortment in prices ranging from 37½c. to $3·50 per yard.

THE "DUCHESSE" AND "LA BELLE" SKIRTS
ARE SPECIALTIES IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Including Russett Cloths, Broche Serges, Chenee Oxonians, Silk and Wool Ottomans, Irish and French Poplins, Bombazines, Biarritz, Alpacas, Mohairs, Merinos, Crape and Australian Cloths; Grey Mixed Goods, etc. etc.; also English Crapes in 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 widths; Crape Veils, Collars, and Sets, etc.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
SILK DEPARTMENT
Will embrace the products of the following eminent manufacturers:—Bonnet & Cie, Guinet & Cie, Ponson, Bellon, Paule et Condourrier, and others. All the desirable makes Gros Grains, Taffetas Parisienne, Gros de Paris, Cachemire Sublime, etc., from $2 to $7·50, will be found represented, including, also, Colored Taffetas and Poult de Soies. Chameleon Glaces. Fall Colors in Chenes, Stripes, etc. etc.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
LINEN AND HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.
Will be found to be an attractive feature, covering every requirement of the domestic household. Extra Heavy 8-4 and 9-4 Double Barnsley Damasks from $1·25; 7-4 and 8-4 all Linen Damasks from 75c.; 5-8x5-8 all Linen Napkins, from the best Bleacheries, $1·50 to $10 per dozen; elegant Exhibition Pattern Sets; Cloth Napkins and Doylies, Brown's renowned manufacture, up to $50 a set. All the leading manufactures of Ireland, England, France, and Germany are represented in their Sheeting and Shirting Linens, Pillow Linens, Ducks, Towels, Towellings, etc. etc. Domestic Cotton, Shirtings, and Sheetings, 4-4 Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, and other celebrated makes, retailing at wholesale prices. Blankets and Quilts in the most attractive makes, at prices in the interest of the buyers. Heavy Domestic Ribbed and Honeycomb Quilts, Bates' pattern, $1·50 and $3, usually sold at $3 and $3·50; Marseilles, and other Imported Quilts, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4, in white, buff, pink, and blue, with Toilets to match, all at favorable prices.

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SHAWL AND FUR DEPARTMENT.
An elegant assemblage of these fashionable coverings, from the common "Plaid," Long and Square, to the most recherche productions of the Looms of Paisley, Edinburgh, Norwich, Paris, Nismes, etc. We have recently opened about 300 Long and Square Shawls, the manufacture of the renowned "Jennequin," purchased under circumstances more than usually favorable, which we are enabled to sell at less than gold prices for currency. This is equal to one-third less than value.
OUR FUR DEPARTMENT, now in progress of manufacture, will, in due time, be found worthy of the attention of buyers. The same standard of equity in prices and representation of these comparatively little-known articles of Ladies' Costume will be paramount with us as heretofore.

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS.
For Ladies desiring to have their own and Children's Over-garments made under their own supervision, we shall offer an elegant collection of fashionable CLOAKINGS, embracing all the European novelties, for sale by the yard.

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An elegant assemblage of these fashionable coverings, from the common "Plaid," Long and Square, to the most recherche productions of the Looms of Paisley, Edinburgh, Norwich, Paris, Nismes, etc. We have recently opened about 300 Long and Square Shawls, the manufacture of the renowned "Jennequin," purchased under circumstances more than usually favorable, which we are enabled to sell at less than gold prices for currency. This is equal to one-third less than value.
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J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
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E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
HAS NOW OPEN FROM AUCTION,
ELEGANT BLACK SILKS.
MEDIUM BLACK SILKS.
LOW PRICE SILKS.
BLACK SILKS, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
CLOAKING VELVETS.
PONSON'S AND OTHER LEADING MAKES OF
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HEAVY CORDED SILK EPINGLINES.
PLAIN SILK FRENCH POPLINS, Beautiful Shades.
FINE FRENCH REP POPLINS. New.
50 pieces OMBRE STRIPE MOHAIRS, heavy for Suits, 55 cents, cost over 50 cents.
4-4 STRIPE FRENCH POPLINS 50 cents.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, very low.
Velveteens! Velveteens!
Blue, Purple, Scarlet, Brown, and Lead.
SPLENDID QUALITY BLACK VELVETEENS. SILK FINISH.
LINEN HDKFS., for Ladies. Great Bargains.
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NEW STYLE LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS Plain and Striped.
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NOW OPEN,
OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS
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Table Linens,
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HOTELS SUPPLIED AT IMPORTERS' PACKAGE RATES. 9 30 wfm2

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HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
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SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
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RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,
Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.
Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.
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1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
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Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
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LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
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9 26 3m 8p PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.—
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
BLACK FRENCH CRAPES,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK TABLATANS,
BLACK SILK NETS,
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES,
BLACK IMITATION LACES,
BLACK RIBBONS,
BLACK CRAPE RIBBONS,
BLACK GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,
Will be sold at
A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
WARBURTON.
10 19tf No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

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LINEN GOODS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
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Invite the attention of Families, Housekeepers, and the Proprietors of Hotels, Boarding-houses, and Shipping, to the large stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
PURCHASED FOR CASH AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Comprising all the varieties of style and width in every description of
Linen Sheetings,
Pillow-case Linens,
Table Linens,
Table Cloths,
Table Napkins and Doylies,
Towels and Towellings,
Linen Table Covers,
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Linen Furniture Covers,
Piano, Table, and Melodeon Covers.
Striped and Plaid Table Coverings.
Cretonne Chintzes.
Printed and Damask Dimities, in colors.
Buyers are particularly invited to the merits of this department. Our long experience in this line, and moderate charges, insure to the most experienced of our patrons the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
A WHOLESALE BRANCH
Connected with this Department.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.,
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PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
BARGAINS IN FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 33, 35, 40, 45, and 50 cents.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Heavy All-wool Shaker Flannels, cheap.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18¾, 22, 25, 28, 31, 35, 40, 45, 50c.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Scarlet and Colored Opera Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 16, 19, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 44, and 50 cents.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Shirting, Sheeting, and Pillow-case Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
All-wool Blankets at very lowest market prices.
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THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"Harper's."

The November number of *Harper's Magazine* opens with an interesting and instructive article on "Fish Culture in America," with illustrations showing how the operations of fish hatching are carried on. Mr. J. Ross Browne's second paper on "Explorations in Lower California" is abundantly illustrated and decidedly entertaining. The article on the "Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace in 1868" is illustrated with portraits of distinguished singers who participated.

The other contributions are "Miss Worth's Competitor;" "A Bureau Major's Business and Pleasures;" "Household God;" the continuation of Mrs. Dinah Muloch Craik's novel of "The Woman's Kingdom;" "The Visit;" "Rural Life;" "A Moving Tale;" "With a Book;" "Lucy Ruthven's Will;" "Mehemet Ali, of Egypt;" "Flower Songs;" "Martyrdom;" "Democracy of the Chinese;" "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Monthly Record of Current Events;" and the "Editor's Drawer."

The author of the article on "Fish Culture in the United States," after speaking of the Chinese and Roman methods of practice, gives the following sketch of the rise and progress of the art in modern times:—

The Chinese do not understand the art of artificially fecundating fish ova, and it is not certain that the ancient Romans did; yet we cannot claim it as a modern discovery of civilized man. The secret has been twice lost and twice rediscovered. Without doubt it was known as early as the fourteenth century; how much earlier it is impossible to tell. But M. Jourdier, in his work on pisciculture, tells us that it was discovered (or perhaps rediscovered) and practised by a monk of the monastery of Reome, in France, named Dom Pinchon. Like a true monk, he was incited to the study of the subject by the necessities of himself and fellow-monks, who required a full and constant supply of fish wherewith to satisfy the cravings of the appetite on the numerous fast days of their Church. Dom Pinchon invented a method of fish-hatching very similar to that in use at the present time, and practised it in the monastery for years. But the secret of the artificial impregnation of the eggs appears to have died with him; at least it was not again practised largely until the increasing necessities of the age led to its rediscovery.

This time it was no monk, but a soldier—a Hanoverian lieutenant named Jacobi—who made the discovery. He, at least, announced it as a new discovery, and his claims to the honor, with an explanation of his experiments and their results, were proclaimed in a series of papers published in the years 1763-4-5. His process of taking and impregnating the eggs is very like that now in use. Although this plan was not given to the public until 1763, it is known that Jacobi had been engaged in fish culture on the same system for many years—before 1733, in fact. On his plan he built, under government auspices, a large fish-farm in Hanover, and the fishes there raised became an important article of commerce, being sold in France and England. Jacobi was much honored by his government at home; his papers on the subject were translated and republished in France and England, attracting much attention in the latter country from Sir Humphrey Davy; and he was pensioned by the English Government—possibly as an evidence of its interest in the subject, but it is probable that the idea of honoring the Hanoverian lieutenant was suggested to the Hanoverian King of England by other considerations. At least his information seems to have been put to no immediate practical use in England, nor indeed in Europe, and a century had almost elapsed before his ideas were again experimented upon.

A Mr. Shaw, of Drumlaning, Scotland, appears to have been the next practical pisciculturist after Jacobi, unless we are disposed to allow the claims of the Rev. John Bachman, of Charleston, South Carolina, well known as a naturalist and collaborateur of Audubon in the preparation of his elephantine work on the "Mammals of North America." This gentleman, in a paper read before the Agricultural Society of South Carolina in 1855, declared that he had raised trout in this country from artificially impregnated ova in 1804. The reliability of his statement has been frequently called into question, but pisciculturists of the present time appear generally disposed to allow Dr. Bachman's claims. The Mr. Shaw alluded to began his experiments in 1833, for the purpose of settling some disputed points in the natural history of the salmon. His efforts are more familiar to naturalists than pisciculturists, as a part—and the most important part—of the "part controversy." In January, 1837, Mr. Shaw captured male and female salmon in the river Nith, expressed the spawn and milt, hatched the eggs, and reared the young to the age of two years, when they ceased to be "parr," became smolts, migrated seaward, and returned the next season to deposit their first eggs.

But the piscicultural efforts of Messrs. Bachman and Shaw, and indeed those of all experimenters from the time of Jacobi down to 1838-39, were made in the interests of science, and to add to our very limited knowledge of ichthyology, not to replenish the rapidly failing rivers. The first really practical pisciculturists—the founders of the present system of raising fish, and the persons from whom it received the impetus which gave it its present vitality—were Joseph Remy and Gehin, two French fishermen who had long pursued their vocation in the rivers of Eastern France, but principally in the head waters of the Moselle. These two men, poor and illiterate, with only the scant knowledge of the habits and nature of the animals which they had picked up during a lifetime of angling, had long witnessed, with deep regret, the gradual decrease of the trout inhabiting the streams in which they fished; and, under the impulse of the necessity of providing for the better protection of the eggs and the young of their prey, they began the study of the problem. During three years which they devoted to it the entire process of natural impregnation was observed by them with the greatest care; in one instance, during a full moon, they kept a school of trout constantly in view during four consecutive days and nights. After many failures, which would have discouraged any one possessed of less energy and perseverance, they at length succeeded in discovering that which had been twice before discovered, and artificially impregnated and hatched the ova of the trout, and grew the fish to perfection, and in such quantities that they were soon able to restock the streams in the Department of the Vosges.

They met with their first success in 1842, but it was not until 1848 that their claims to public attention were recognized. In that year Dr. Haxo, the secretary of one of the agricultural or emulative societies among the farmers of the Department of the Vosges, drew the attention of his association to the fish farm of Gehin and Remy. Subsequently he wrote to the French Government authorities in regard to it, and at the same time forwarded his report on the operations to the French Academy. M. Jean Jacques Coste, a member of the latter body, and Professor of Embryology in the College of France, was deputed by the Government, at that time deeply interested in the subject in consequence of the total failure of the oyster, mussel, and other fisheries throughout the republic, to visit the Vosgean farm, and critically and scientifically examine the work accomplished by Gehin and Remy. He found, as the practical results of their labors for five years, that the Moselle had been restocked with salmon, trout, ombre, and fera, and that in their hatching-boxes and ponds were eggs and young fish enough to restock all the rivers of France. Delighted with these results, M. Coste lost no time in presenting the subject to the Government through the medium of an elaborate report to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and urged the establishment of a fish-farm on a large scale.

This report attracted the attention not only of the French Government but of the entire scientific world. Envoys from the Academies of France, Germany, Holland, and England visited the small farm of the Vosgean fishermen, to be assured by personal observation of the truth of the wonderful accounts which M. Coste had given. The fishermen were invited to Paris: Remy was incapacitated for travel in consequence of disease brought on by days and nights of exposure in pursuit of the secret of impregnating ova, and only Gehin obeyed the summons. He went with M. Coste, and modestly, speaking in his provincial patois, detailed the particulars of the joint labors of himself and his indefatigable colleague to the learned members of the French Academy—that most powerful and influential of all scientific associations. He subsequently dined with Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic. After a thorough examination of the subject, it was finally decided to build a government fishery; thirty thousand francs ($6000) were appropriated for the purpose; M. Coste was placed in charge of the enterprise; Gehin and Remy were engaged to perform the practical part of the work, and the following year saw the establishment of the famous fish-farm at Huningue.

Since that time the interest in the subject has never flagged; pisciculturists have increased in every civilized country; fish-farms have sprung up all over Europe, and there are now numbers of them in this country: and the rivers of Europe and America are being rapidly restocked with every variety of table fish.

From "A Bureau Major's Business and Pleasures" we extract the following:—

Most of the difficulties between whites and blacks resulted from the inevitable awkwardness of tyros in the mystery of free labor. Many of the planters seemed to be unable to understand that work could be other than a form of slavery, or that it could be accomplished without some prodigious binding and obligating of the hireling to the employer. Contracts which were brought to me for approval contained all sorts of ludicrous provisions. Negroes must be respectful and polite; if they were not respectful and polite, they must pay a fine for each offense; they must admit no one on their premises unless by consent of the land-owner; they must have a quiet household and not keep too many dogs; they must not go off the plantation without leave. The idea seemed to be that if the laborer were not bound body and soul he would be of no use. With regard to many freedmen I was obliged to admit that this assumption was only too correct, and to sympathize with the desire to limit their noxious liberty, at the same time that I knew such limitation to be impossible. When a darkey frolics all night, and thus renders himself worthless for the next day's work; when he takes into his cabin a host of lazy relatives who eat him up, or of thievish ones, who steal the neighboring pigs and chickens; when he gets high notions of freedom into his head, and feels himself bound to answer his employer's directions with an indifferent whistle, what can the latter do? My advice was to pay weekly wages, if possible, and discharge every man as fast as he got through with his usefulness. But this policy was above the general reach of Southern capital, and beyond the usual circle of Southern ideas.

One prevalent fallacy was the supposition that the farmer could, of his own authority, impose fines; in other words, that he could withhold all or a part of the laborer's pay if he left the farm before the expiration of his contract. The statement, "You cannot take your man's wages for July because he has refused to work for you during August," was quite incomprehensible from the old-fashioned, patriarchal point of view.

"But what am I to do with this fellow, who has left me right in the hoeing season?" demands a watchful planter.

"You have no remedy except to sue him for damages resulting from a failure of contract."

"Sue him! He ha'n't got nothing to collect on."

"Then don't sue him."

Exit planter, in helpless astonishment over the mystery of the new system, and half inclined to believe that I have been making game of him. I could, of course, have sent for the delinquent, and ordered him to return to his work; but had I once began to attend personally to such cases I should have had business enough to kill off a regiment of Bureau officers; and, moreover, I never forgot that my main duty should consist in educating the entire population around me to settle their difficulties by the civil law; in other words, I considered myself an instrument of reconstruction.

The majority of the complaints brought before me came from negroes. As would naturally happen to an ignorant race, they were liable to many impositions, and saw their grievances with big eyes. There was magnitude, too, in their manner of statement; it was something like an indictment of the voluminous olden time—the rigmarole which charged a pig-thief with stealing ten boars, ten sows, ten shoats, etc. With pomp of manner and of words, with a rotundity of voice and superfluity of detail which would have delighted Cicero, a negro would so glorify his little trouble as to give one the impression that humanity had never before suffered the like. Sometimes I was able to cut short these turgid narratives with a few sharp questions; sometimes I found this impossible, and had to let them roll on unchecked, like Mississippis. Of course the complaints were immensely various in nature and importance. They might refer to an alleged attempt at assassination, or to the discrepancy of a bushel of pea-vines in the division of a crop. They might be against brother freedmen, as well as against former slave-owners and "rebs." More than once have I been umpire in the case of a disputed jack-knife or petticoat. Priscilly Jones informed me that her "old man was a-routin' everybody out of the house, an a-breakin' everything;" then Henry Jones bemoaned himself because his wife Priscilly was going to strange places along with Tom Lynch; then Tom Lynch wanted redress and protection because of the disquieting threats of Tom Jones. The next minute Chloe Jackson desired justice on Viney Robinson, who had slapped her face and torn her clothes. Everybody, guilty or innocent, ran with his or her griefs to the Bureau officer; and sometimes the Bureau officer, half distracted, longed to subject them all to some huge punishment. Of the complaints against whites, the majority were because of the retention of wages, or of alleged unfairness in the division of the crops.

—*Our Young Folks* for November is apparently made up for the special delectation of the very young folks, and the boys and girls who are some degree advanced beyond babyhood will, we fancy, think it hardly up to the usual average of excellence. The contents are "How Quercus Alba went to the lower world, and what came of it;" "More about Trotty," by E. Stuart Phelps; "The Burgomaster's Gull," by Celia Thaxter; "Icilus," a declamation, by Elijah Kellogg; "Mary's First Trial," by Mrs. A. M. Watts; "Sympathy," by Charlotte F. Bates; "Third Lecture on Heat," by Louise E. Chollet; "Toodles," by C. H. Webb; "When I Was a Little Girl," by the author of "Sister Goldthwaite;" "Half Hours with Father Brighthopes," by J. T. Trowbridge; "Lilly Dilly," by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; "Little Dandelion's Grief," by Clarence Cook; "Music, Theme and Variations," by Hummel; "Round the Evening Lamp;" "Our Letter-box." The illustrations are only so-so.

—*The Little Corporal* for November comes to us enlarged and improved. There is a sufficient variety in the contents to satisfy every description of taste, and the stories, poetry, and sketches are of a kind to please juvenile readers. *The Little Corporal* is published by Alfred L. Shewell, Chicago, Ill. Attractive premiums are offered as inducements for new subscribers or the renewal of subscriptions.

—The Isabella grape is said to be unpopular in Spain.

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1868.	SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK.	1868
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1868.	FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK.	1868
1868.	WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.	1868
1868.	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE.	1868
1868.	SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.	1868
1868.	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1868
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE TRAGEDIAN; an Essay on the Histrionic Genius of Junius Brutus Booth. By Thomas R. Gould. Published by Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

We are disposed, like Mr. Gould, to place a high estimate on the actor's art. Unlike painting and sculpture, it is evanescent, and exists but for a moment, and the fame of the histrionic artist, if it survives at all, must survive only in tradition. The curtain falls, we step from the theatre into the cool night air, the glamour of the mimic scene passes away, the magnetism of the personal presence of genius no longer enthralls us, and only amid confused memories of what our ears have heard and our eyes beheld do certain bright points and exquisite renderings of passages dwell in the mind to remind us of the legitimate claims of the actor to the honored title of artist. Notwithstanding this, it is certain that, more than any other form of art, the histrionic exerts an immediate and powerful influence, and on that account everything should be done in the way of elevating the drama by encouraging the best styles of acting, and by holding up the best models for the inspection of actors as well as audiences. An intelligent critical analysis of a great actor's personations is particularly valuable, and such an analysis Mr. Gould has given us in his essay on the genius of the elder Booth. Mr. Gould acknowledges himself to have been an enthusiastic admirer of Booth, and he claims for him the position of the greatest of all actors, and in comparing him with Edmund Kean he says:—

"The recorded impression left by Kean on the minds of his reporters and biographers is of mighty grasp and overwhelming energy in partial scenes; while Booth is remembered for his sustained and all-relating conception of character, intensely realized, it is true, but briefly marked by those ideal traits which not only charmed the listener but accompanied the scholar to his study, and shed a light on the subtlest and profoundest passage of Shakespeare. The imaginative power was so opulent in Booth that he multiplied himself in the scene, and abolished the dullness of the other players. Filled with the conception of the supernatural himself, he 'shook the superflex of them.' In *Hamlet* he made the tread and exit of the 'Ghost' arise; and in *Macbeth* transformed, by his presence and action, the three fantastic old women into ministers of fate."

Mr. Gould claims to speak of Booth from an acquaintance of many years and from an attendance on innumerable performances. He does not claim that he was always correct, or that his powers were always under control, and he says that "Mr. Booth was perhaps the most unequal of all great actors." And in this connection he mentions that for some cause or other Mr. Booth seemed to play better to a thin house.

The following is Mr. Gould's description of Booth's personal characteristics:—

"In person Mr. Booth was short, spare, and muscular; with a head and face of antique beauty, dark hair, blue eyes, a neck and chest of ample but symmetrical mould, a step and movement elastic, assured, kingly. His face was pale, with that healthy pallor which is one sign of a magnetic brain. Throughout this brief, close-knit, imperial figure, nature had planted or diffused her most vital organic forces, and made it the capable servant of the commanding mind that descended into and possessed it in every fibre.

"The airy condensation of his temperament found fullest expression in his voice. Sound had capacious lungs, a vascular and fibrous throat, clearness and amplitude in the interior mouth and nasal passages, formed its physical basis. Words are weak, but the truth of those we shall employ, in an endeavor to suggest that voice, will be felt by multitudes who have been thrilled by its living tones. Deep, massive, resonant, many-stringed, changeful, vast in volume, of marvellous flexibility and range; delivering with ease, and power of instant and total interchange, trumpet-tones, bell-tones, tones like the 'sound of many waters,' like the muffled and confluent 'roar of bleak-grown pines.'

"But no analogies in art or nature, and especially no indication of its organic structure and physical conditions, could reveal the inner secret of its charm. This charm lay in the mind, of which his voice was the organ: a most miraculous organ,' under the sway of a thoroughly informing mind. The chest voice became a fountain of passion and emotion. The head register gave the 'clear, silver, icy, keen, awakening tones' of the pure intellect. And the imagination stands, with its beautiful and comforting face, between heart and brain, and marries them with a benediction, living glow to the thoughts and form to the motions, so there arose in the intuitive actor a third element of voice, hard to define, but of fusing, blending, kindling quality, which we may name the imaginative, which appeared now in some single word, now with the full diapason of tones in some memorable sentence, and which distinguished him as an incomparable speaker of the English tongue. That voice was guided by a method which defied the set rules of elocution. It transcended music. It brought airs from heaven and blasts from hell.' It struggled and smothered in the pent fires of passion, or darted from them as in tongues of flame. It was 'the earthquake voice of victory,' it was, on occasion, full of tears and heart-break. Free as a fountain, it took the form and pressure of the conduit thought; and expressive beyond known parallel in voice of man, it suggested more than it expressed.

"But his voice was marked by one significant limitation. It had no mirth. There were tones of light, but none of levity. No laughter but that terrific laughter in 'Shylock,' which seemed born from his malignant heart at the announcement of 'Antonio's' losses. It is true Mr. Booth played in farce. We have seen him repeatedly as 'Jerry Sneak,' in Foote's farce of the *Mayor of Garrat*; and as 'Geoffry Muffincap,' in *Amateurs and Actors*. But his acting in this kind was never to our taste. It was not fun alive. His farce was simply the negation of his tragedy. In it he took the one step from the sublime. The sunny blue eye, the genial smile, the pleasantry we found so winning in social intercourse never appeared upon the stage. His genius, and the voice it swayed, were dedicated to tragedy. Child of nature as he was, though consummated by art, he disdained no resource which might minister to the legitimate effects of tragedy. And it may be said that, as Phidias blended the lion into the god, in the face of his Jupiter, so Booth lifted the lion's voice, 'the prowling lion's "Here I am,"' into the human scale, and with judicious reserve and translated meaning bade it roar and thunder in the index' of the stormier passions.

"Such a man, so minded and so organized, who will not say justifies, he necessitates the stage. The moral argument is absorbed in the inevitable fact. If the theatre had not existed, he would have created it, according to the Divine order, in which the soul invents the circumstances. Without it, there would have been no field for the exercise of his peculiar powers. In him grand passions found play through the imagination, not only harmless, but fruitful and beautiful as art. Nay, it would seem as if the nature of this man lay, a distinct personality, embryonic in the very mind of Shakespeare, whose grander characters awaited, as the centuries rolled by, their destined and completed representative. And he came, in the fullness of time, to give them living form, and vital motion, and transcendant speech, and personal unity, and ever endeared remembrance."

In view of the celebrity of Edwin Booth's "Hamlet," we would like to give Mr. Gould's analysis of the father's personation of the same character, but our space forbids. It is evident that the son's performance is founded in a great measure on that of his father, and that the points in which they differ are all in favor of the elder Booth, is our opinion. Mr. Gould gives descriptions of Booth's acting in the following characters: — "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Shylock," "Iago," "Othello," "Macbeth," "Lear," "Cassius," "Sir Giles Overreach," "Luke," in Massinger's play of *The City Madam*, adapted to the modern stage under the name of *Riches;* "Sir Edward Mortimer," "Brutus," "Pescara," "Reuben Glenroy," in *Town and Country;* "Octavian," in *The Mountaineers* "Bertram," "Pierre," and the "Stranger."

This little work is exceedingly interesting to all lovers of dramatic art, more so, indeed, than a biography of the comparatively uneventful life of the actor would be. It deals with him as an artist and with his performances as works of art, and brief as is the record, it is all that we are likely to have as a memorial of what Junius Brutus Booth was on the stage. The book is embellished with a very fine photograph of a bust of Booth, executed by the author.

OUR RULERS AND OUR RIGHTS; or, Outlines of the United States Government. By Aaron Willis. Published by N. Tibbals & Co., New York. Parmelee & Co., No. 738 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

The design of this work is to give the reader a correct idea of the organization and mode of operation of the United States Government. It treats of the functions of the different departments and different officers of the Government, as limited and defined in the Constitution, with a large amount of other information which every citizen ought to be acquainted with. Judge Willis, of New York, has endeavored to set forth the whole subject of our governmental structure and policy in a clear and understandable manner; and whether as a text-book for schools or a hand-book for students, business men, or politicians, it is the fullest and most reliable that we have hitherto seen. The subjects upon which it treats are those which everybody ought to be familiar with, but about which there is nevertheless a vast amount of popular ignorance, and, as the author says in his preface, "In no country is such knowledge of so great importance as in ours, where every citizen may make his influence felt in the administration of public affairs, and where that influence always tells for good or evil." The book is clearly printed and substantially bound, and it will be sold only to subscribers.

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9 16 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OWEN L. JONES, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, late of the firm of MATTHEW H. ROWE and OWEN L. JONES, late doing business under the firm of ROWE & JONES, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the third day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 531 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress enacted, the Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A meeting will also be held on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of November, 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

(SEAL) Witness the Honorable John Cadwalader, Judge of the said District Court, and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, October 20, 868.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—
WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. 10 2 wst

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, E. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1868

This is to give notice: That on the 20th day of October, A. D 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM B. BARRETT, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No 530 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., Register, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M.

P. C. HILLMAN, Jr., U S. Marshal, as Messenger.

10 21 w3t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts. (entrance on Greene), NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and; Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and; Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbors Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barracas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This Sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 437,033 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 106,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor estimated as weighing 286 500 pounds; 10 cannon in New London Harbor estimated as weighing 36 645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169 400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 103,964 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,484 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,581 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms cash ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U S A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."

S. CRISPIN, Brevet-Colonel, U S. A. Major of Ordnance.

9 24 4w

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Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 17, 1 P.M	Saturday, Oct. 17, 5 P.M
Sunday, Oct. 18, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Oct 19, 1½ P.M	Monday, Oct. 19, 5½ P.M
Tuesday, " 20, 2½ P.M	Tuesday, " 20, don't go
Wed'day, " 21, 3 P.M	Wed'day, " 21, 7 A.M
Thursday, " 22, 3 P.M	Thursday, " 22, 8 A.M
Friday, " 23, don't go	Friday, " 23, 9 A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

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L. W. BURNS, Captain.

4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 3 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

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FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc, etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

8 1

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, JOHN R. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA, MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTH STORE,

No. 34 South SECOND Street.

EXTENSIVE STOCK

AND EVERY VARIETY FOR

LADIES' WEAR, MEN'S WEAR, and BOYS' WEAR.

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PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of

Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres

IN THE MARKET,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 8 28 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH BUYERS.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase

CHINA, GLASS, AND COMMON WARES OF

TYNDALE & MITCHELL, No. 707 CHESNUT Street,

9 28 mwf3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

We will offer for the next SIXTY DAYS

Our Large, Elegant, and Fashionable Stock of FURNITURE,

At such prices as will INSURE SPEEDY SALES close our copartnership.

ATWOOD & HOPPER, No. 45 South SECOND Street, Above Chesnut street, East Side.

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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to their stock of

LOOKING-GLASSES.

Which they offer at the very LOWEST PRICES The best manufacture only.

NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS

Of every character. Works of Birket, Foster, Richardson. New Chromo after Freyer, etc.

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PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CORNICES, ETC

ROGERS' GROUPS,

War and Humorous Subjects Sole Agency.

Gallery of Paintings on free exhibition. 9 28 fmw3m5p

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNITURE, ETC., IN DELANCO, BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, on the premises, a three story double frame Dwelling, with two-story back buildings, and lot of nearly three acres of ground, fronting on the Rancocas river, five minutes' walk from the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and wharf, forty-five minutes' ride from Philadelphia, and three hours from New York. Lawn on the river, abundance of shade, gravel beach, every variety of fruit. Immediately after the above will be sold Piano-forte, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Dining-room, and Bed-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Gardening Tools, etc etc.

Persons wishing to examine the property before the sale may apply to

T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, DELANCO, N. J.

10 19 mwf

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE—Half Square Ground on Mark-t street, near Forty-ninth Street. WILLIAM B. WEIR, No. 3934 CHESNUT Street. 10 19 3t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

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AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright fires as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Wire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 10 19 6m

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On Thursday Morning, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 16 5t

ALSO, SPECIAL SALE OF GLOVES, embracing full assortments of fresh goods. 1t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC., On Friday Morning, October 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 200 pieces floor oil cloths, etc. 10 17 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC, On Monday morning, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 20 5t

LARGE SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC, On Tuesday Morning, October 27, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 21 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

SALE OF A COLLECTION OF RARE AND VALUABLE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS AND MEDALS, On Wednesday and Thursday, October 28 and 29 at 3 o'clock P. M., at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, we will sell the collection of rare and valuable American and foreign gold, silver, and copper coins and medals, the property of J. Colvin Randall, Esq.

Catalogues are now ready for distribution at the auction store. 10 19 3t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, LARGE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, PARLOR ORGAN, PLATED WARE, LIQUORS, ETC, On Friday Morning,

Commencing at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture, from families declining housekeeping—comprising velvet Brussels and ingrain carpets; elegant suits of parlor furniture; suits of walnut chamber furniture; wardrobes, book-cases, extension dining tables, elegant music cases, marb e-top tables, sofas, large French plate mantel and pier mirrors; beds and mattresses; silver-plated ware, china, blankets, etc.

PIANO FORTES.—Also, several rosewood piano-fortes.

Also, one parlor organ.

OIL PAINTINGS.—An invoice of handsome oil paintings in gilt frames.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Also, an invoice of sherry and port wines; whisky; brandy and gin in demijohns. 10 21 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On Thursday Morning, October 22, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor, library, and dining room furniture, oiled walnut chamber suits, superior rosewood 7 octave piano forte, made by Scherr, two superior make piano-fortes, fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, antique library furniture, elegant walnut buffet sideboard, elegant French mantel clock and bronze figure, wardrobes, book-cases, side-boards, extension tables, china and glassware, beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses, office furniture, sewing machines, fine engravings, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, velvet rugs, etc.

Also, for account of the United States, 149 iron bedsteads, 97 hair mattresses, 96 linen sheets, and 125 hair pillows. [10 20 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

To Stationers and Others—Peremptory Sale at No. 526 Chesnut street.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, 120 CASES INKS ETC. On Friday Afternoon,

23d inst. at 4 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, an assortment of staple and fancy stationery, bank books, fancy goods, mucilage, propelling pencils, etc.

Writing and Copying Inks.—Also, 120 cases writing and copying inks of good manufacture. 10 20 3t

Sale Rear of No. 743 S. Front street.

LARGE COPPER STILL, WORMS, ETC., OF A DISTILLERY On Monday Afternoon,

26th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the distillery, rear of No. 743 S. Front street, large copper still, 100 gallons; copper still, smaller; worm, doubler, 3 copper pumps, lead pipe, 13 fermenting tubs, 2 large cedar tubs, etc. May be seen on the day of sale. 10 20 3t

Sale No. 1638 Green street.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE. VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning, 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1638 Green street, by catalogue, the very superior walnut furniture, including walnut and

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Very Suspicious—Highway Robbery—Larceny of a Watch—Stealing Chickens.

—Yesterday afternoon Joseph Morton struck a man on the back of the head at Fifth and Callowhill. He was taken into custody on the spot, but an accompilice, named James Milton, ran off. He was pursued and captured. On being taken to the Station House, both were searched. On Milton was found 8 pawn tickets and a watch, and on Morton 3 pawn tickets and 3 watches. Being strongly suspected of having stolen the watches, they were held for a further hearing by Alderman Toland.

—John Woodward and John Hurley have been bound over by Alderman Toland for having assaulted a citizen at Front and Callowhill streets, and robbing him of $3·37.

—Alderman Hutchinson has sent William Gallon to prison, to answer the offense of being implicated in the deadly assault made on John Wiggins on election day, at Twenty-second and Coates streets.

—Mary Wilson (colored) lives in Cross alley. Yesterday she was before Alderman Bonsall for stealing a watch from the person of a negro, while sleeping in her house. The magistrate held her for a further hearing.

—William Scott, an aged negro, was arrested this morning, as he landed at South street wharf, on suspicion of having stolen a number of chickens which he had in his possession. He could give no satisfactory explanation with reference to them, and he was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

—Yesterday the attention of Sergeant Beale and Policeman McKibben was directed to the suspicious movement of two men who were prowling along Second street. They followed them to Poplar street, where they picked up a piece of cloth, and were making off with it, when the officers captured them. Being taken before Alderman Eggleton, they gave the names of John Baker and Michael Smart, and were committed for trial. Michael is otherwise known as George St. Clair.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels resumed his investigation into the circumstances attending the fatal shooting of Officer Young, on election night, at Eighth and Lombard streets. The following additional testimony was elicited:—

Dr. W. K. Gilbert, living S. E. corner of Ninth and Pine streets, testified—On the evening of election day saw on slate at my office a direction to visit a child at Alderman Devitt's; on my way there I met a Mr. McGurr; told him I was going to the Alderman's, and asked him to walk along; going down Lombard street, when near the precinct house, saw Michael Mahr and others standing engaged in talking; knew Mahr, and having heard that there was a difficulty asked him about it; heard him say that "he was as good as any other man;" couldn't understand why he talked so at first, but afterwards, from his conversation, perceived that he and McGurr were not good friends; saw the parties were getting excited, and we left; separated from McGurr on Eighth street, below Shippen, near the precinct house of the Eighth division, Fourth ward; went and saw the child; returned and found McGurr about where I had left him; asked him to come up town and hear the election news; he declined at first, but afterwards consented; we walked up then to Eighth and Lombard streets; it was about 6 o'clock; asked him to go into Mr. Mahr's and take a drink; he declined; told him not to mind their little difficulty; we went in then; soon heard a noise and firing in the direction of Ninth street; went to the door and just before it saw a pistol flash; got down behind the bar; immediately afterwards an officer came in wounded; he seemed to s agger; he told us that we had better go up stairs; I wanted him to let me dress his head; he was bleeding about the face; we went up the stairs, and he also came up a step or two; he went down again, took out a pistol and fired it, looked at it and went out into the street; immediately heard the firing again; when the firing ceased went out myself; saw people standing about and asked them if any one had been hurt; they said "no, the pistols were fired into the air;" went home; didn't see any of the fight; heard of it; didn't know Policeman Young by name.

John A. Shermer, living northeast corner of Eighth and South streets, testified—Was engaged all day at the window; about 5 o'clock a crowd collected at Eighth and Lombard streets; told a friend that he had better go and learn the difficulty; some one came up and said that Michael Mahr and Dr. Gilbert were wrangling about a voter; immediately after that the mob dispersed; Mahr came towards the window and Dr. Gilbert moved away; turned my attention then to the window book; ten or fifteen minutes after felt some one pushing me from behind; turned to see who it was; no one was voting at the time; in turning I saw several strange faces, and found that Mahr was behind me; from his movements I supposed him frightened; at that moment some one said, "Mike what's the matter?" some one replied, "Go in, you ——;" four or five men then attacked Mahr; they jumped on the platform at the window; a man by the name of Young, who appeared to be the leader, jumped on the platform at me with a pistol in his hand, and saying 'You ——" struck me with the butt of the pistol; we grappled, but he got away; then I saw a mob in the street; there appeared to be a beating; five or six were beating one man in the midst of them; moved towards them and saw the same Young strike Dauphin Matthews with the pistol; Matthews fell; then heard a pistol shot and Matthews and myself went into the house together; heard then Patrick Mahr, the brother of Michael say, "Will any one go and help me bring in my brother?"; Matthews said, "I will"; they went and brought him in; he was taken into the yard and cared for; heard other firing after the first shot; I heard, probably, some ten or fifteen shots; didn't see anybody else with a pistol; some one came in and said that "Young" had been shot.

James Moss, living northeast corner of Tenth and South streets, testified—Was at the polls back and forward all day; about ten minutes before the polls closed was about fifteen feet off from the window, there came a rush towards the door; a man fell; think in the meantime a shot or two was fired; the crowd ran; no one appeared to help the man who was being beaten, and I ran to his assistance; afterwards I retired; afterwards the firing again commenced; didn't go near it until it had about ceased; saw Officer Young; heard him say that he was shot in two or three places; he asked to be taken to the hospital; didn't recognize the men who did the beating; saw a man in the vicinity called Young; I saw a pistol in his hand; didn't see any other pistols.

James McSorley, living at No. 504 S. Ninth street, testified—There was a fuss at the polls; saw police officers firing in the street, between Eighth street and the polls; heard a number of shots; saw Edward Young there; saw a pistol in his hand; didn't see him at the time of the firing; don't know who shot the policeman.

Paul Desgranges, living at No 539 S. Ninth street, testified—Saw the fight at the polls; it didn't last long; went into Mr. Matthews', and didn't see the shooting.

John McGurr, living at No. 1209 S. Seventh street, testified.—[Corroborated the evidence of Dr. Gilbert.]

The jury rendered a verdict that James Young came to his death by a gunshot wound at the hands of Edward Young and George Wallington, on the evening of October 13th, 1868, at Eighth and Lombard streets.

COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—At noon to-day, before U. S. Commissioner Phillips, J. Seward Moser, the first mate of the English barque William H. Moody, had a hearing upon the charge of brutally maltreating upon the high seas John Wilson, a seaman on the vessel, on the voyage from Providence to this port.

John Wilson sworn—Am one of the crew of the barque W. H. Moody; she is an English vessel; I shipped in Providence for Philadelphia; sailed last Thursday; when I went on board was a little intoxicated; defendant struck at me; I was not too much intoxicated to perform duty; I did perform duty; defendant ordered me to coil away the chain; I was then in the after part of the main hatch house; he struck me with his fist; knocked me down and kicked me in the eye; I got up and struck him; he struck me with an iron bolt over the head; the blood ran out; he stunned me and knocked me down; he kicked me in the breast; kicked me while down in the face and eye; I did all the duty that was required of me; don't know the cause of the assault, except that he took an animosity to me.

James Clear sworn—Am one of the crew; didn't see the prosecutor come over the side; heard a row; went up to learn the matter; saw the defendant standing by the side of Wilson; Wilson's clothes were disordered; he was bloody about the face; I was ordered by defendant to go forward; heard more noise afterwards, and before sundown went aft again; defendant was standing on top of Wilson, holding one of his arms, and stamping on him; he kicked Wilson in the face, and turned him over with a kick; I cried, "shame to use a man in that manner;" when defendant again ordered me forward to my work; there was another muss, and I came aft again; they were on the port side of the main hatch; Wilson said, "look out there, don't," and raised his arms; the mate kicked him in the stomach; knocked him down, and kicked him while down.

John McFarlane, sworn—(Corroborated the foregoing.)

James O'Darcy was sworn, and corroborated the foregoing.

The Commissioner was of the opinion, from the character of the evidence, that an aggravated and brutal assault had been committed—but as the vessel was entirely British the statutes did not give him the power to hold the defendant. He therefore discharged Moser and referred the case to the English Consul.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 10 o'clock this morning an altercation took place in the house of Mary Randall, in Manayunk, between John Greenwood and William H. Lavens. Greenwood drew a revolver and shot Lavens in the leg in two places. Greenwood was arrested and locked up in the Station. Lavens was taken to his residence.

INVINCIBLES are requested to notice Order No. 16, for parade to-morrow evening. This turn-out will be the feature of the campaign. The club will undoubtedly make a handsome display while countermarching on the Nicolson pavement. Every member should be in line.

JUSTICE.

A Democratic Alderman Charged with Illegal Voting—He Resists a Policeman and is Finally Bound Over for Trial.

Yesterday afternoon a citizen appeared before Recorder Givin and swore out a warrant against Alderman Andrew Riddle, the Democratic Alderman of the Sixteenth ward who has figured quite extensively recently, in cases of alleged illegal voting. The charge against him was, that he himself polled an illegal vote.

The warrant was placed in charge of Reserve Policeman Hill, who waited upon the learned magistrate, and informed him of the object of his visit. Riddle refused to accompany the policeman, who insisted on serving the warrant. The Alderman then whispered something to a man, who left the office, which, in a few minutes, was surrounded by an excited mob.

Hill, finding that he was likely to get roughly handled, drew his revolver and ordered the crowd to stand back. At this stage of the proceedings a female, said to be Riddle's wife, seized the revolver and attempted to wrench it from Hill's hand. Hill, however, broke her hold. Riddle, finding that the policeman was determined to take him into custody, consented to go before a neighboring magistrate, to which the officer consented. They proceeded to Alderman Eggleton's office, where a preliminary hearing took place. Riddle was held in $6000 bail to appear before the Recorder to-day at noon. At the hour fixed the Recorder's office was crowded, and the Alderman responding to his name, the case was commenced.

John H. Thellacker sworn—I reside at No. 318 George street; on election day Mr. Riddle came to vote at the Seventh precinct, Sixteenth ward; I made a general challenge, and he did not produce anything showing he had a right to vote; he said his office gave him the privilege of voting; I said the people wanted to know whether he had the right; the Democrats insisted on taking the vote, and I insisted on a record of the fact being made on the papers; I also insisted on Riddle showing that he was a citizen; he said his father was dead, and his papers were lost; he did not say what time he came to this country; he did not say that he was born in this country.

Cross-examined—I have known Riddle for five or six years; that is the proper place for him to vote; he has a residence in that precinct; he has been an alderman for two or three years, I think; his name was on the assessors' lists; the regular assessment; the vote was received and placed in the BOX; the Democrats had a majority of the inside officers.

George McNally sworn—I live No. 129 Edward street; I was Inspector of the last election at the Seventh precinct, Sixteenth ward; at about 11 o'clock Mr. Riddle came to vote; there was a general challenge; I then said, Mr. Riddle I require your papers, and asked him to produce them; he said he could not; I asked him how old he was when he came to this country; he said he was seven years of age; I told him his father's papers would do, and he replied his father was dead, and his papers lost; I told him if he could bring a man who had ever seen his father's papers I would be satisfied; and would take his vote; he told me he did not know of anybody that had ever seen his father's papers, and he had been dead a good while; I said to the Judge and Inspector, "I cannot take that vote;" they said, "Yes you can, how could he hold a commission if he was not a citizen?" I said that "the Governor would take it for granted that he was a citizen, having been elected to the position;" the Judge said, "take the vote;" I put a pencil mark on the list, and the other Inspector placed the others in; I would not have put the ticket in if I had not been ordered to have done so by the Judge.

Cross-examined—Riddle's name is on the regular assessment; he was elected Alderman two years ago; he has voted several times; I have taken his vote before and would have taken it this time had he not been challenged; I certainly believe he voted illegally; I do not know that his father had or had not papers; I have known Riddle for some time; I do not draw the inference that a man having voted several times has a right to always vote, for the fact of his having been born out of the country might not have been discovered until he voted last.

Mr. George H. Earle appeared for the defendant, and made a strong appeal for his client, but the Recorder stated having a precedent in the case of Price vs. Barker, in which the Judge decided that "where the naturalization results from the naturalization of the parents, the parent's certificate must be produced," he would not only hold the accused for trial, but would issue a warrant for the arrest of the election officers for conspiring with Alderman Riddle to defeat the election laws. The bail was fixed at $500.

On the conclusion of the above case, Reserve Policeman James G. Hill preferred an additional charge against the Alderman, of resisting him while in the discharge of his official duties. The officer then narrated the facts, as above detailed, with reference to the arrest, when the accused was held in an additional $500 bail for trial.

Riddle also entered bail in the case in which he is charged, in connection with the election officers, with conspiring to defeat the election laws.

PEN SCRATCHES.—The heavens weep this morning, and cruel-hearted mortals growl at the falling tears. The weather is decidedly nasty. Muddy, the streets; and slippery, the pavements.

—Collectors Abel and Cummings give notice that all persons in their respective districts having in their possession, on the 1st day of November next, any distilled spirits intended for sale, exceeding in quantity fifty gallons, and not then in bonded warehouse, are required by law to make return of the same in detail to their offices.

—There is a chap in this town who, like the ancient Greeks, sugar-coats unpleasant things. He was unfortunate in his ancestry. Says his father was in the hemp business all the last portion of his life. But he doesn't add that it was directly under the gallows.

—Any of our citizens who can give information of frauds perpetrated by the Democrats in the late election are requested to furnish it to the Committee sitting at No. 1105 Chesnut street. Let the ballot-box "stuffers" and "repeaters" be exposed!

—Rarely act on an impulse. It's a frisky, risky thing. Brown did the other day. He buckled up to a bigger fellow who had accidentally trod upon his pet corn. Result—Brown walked off with a black visual.

—"Old hats made into new styles" is the placard stuck in the window of an up-town hatter. In these times an old hat is not quite worthless. It graduates from shapelessness into the crowning mode.

—Attention.—The "Campaign Club" and "Boys in Blue" meet this evening at No. 1105 Chesnut street, to arrange for a delegation to visit Albany and New York cities.

—A fair for the benefit of the Penn Widows' Asylum is now in progress at the United American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets.

—They who practise at the bar should be careful that it is the right one. One kind gives a man a good reputation, the other a bad one.

—A trio.—1. Bad mist—bigamist. 2. How to liquidate a debt—take it out in nippers. 3. How to get the "stamps"—put your heel down.

—Brown says he dotes on the mellow horn—not the musical but the other thing—which doesn't exactly go into the ear.

—The great Republican "Elephant Club" of the Twentieth ward meet this evening at their headquarters.

—An adjourned meeting of the Infantry Corps National Guard will be held this evening.

—Remarks, like pens, are best when well pointed.

THE BASE-BALL CONVENTION.—The annual meeting of the State Association of Base-ball Players was held this morning at the Assembly Buildings. S. H. Hayhurst, Esq., was in the chair, and H. R. Hillier acted as Secretary. But few clubs were represented, and, there being no business of any importance to transact, the Convention adjourned.

ARRESTED.—Charles Thompson was arrested this afternoon, charged with the shooting of Patrick Dempsey, who died at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday morning. He was committed to prison by Alderman McCluskey to await the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

THE PRESS CLUB.—At the regular stated meeting of the Press Club, to be held this afternoon, the death of Casper Souder, Jr., of the *Evening Bulletin*, will be announced, and action taken thereon.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This morning the case of Police Officer Robert Swain, charged with the murder of Washington Hamilton, at Third and Christian streets, on election day, was before the court on habeas corpus. The testimony given was the same as that before the Coroner yesterday. Some of the witnesses said that Hamilton was in the street with a pistol in his hand, and Officers Weston and Hammond, at the command of a citizen, attempted to arrest him, and he walked backwards with the pistol pointed towards them; Officer Swain stepped up and Hamilton exclaimed, "You ——, I'll shoot you," and the officer then fired his pistol, the ball taking effect in Hamilton's neck. He (the officer) then up his hands and cried out, 'I have shot him," and was taken into custody.

Other witnesses said that Hamilton was not pointing the pistol at the officers, and no word whatever had passed between him and Swain when the latter fired his pistol.

The medical evidence in the case was to the effect that death was caused by delirium tremens, the principal cause of which was the shock of this pistol-shot wound.

Without argument from counsel, the Judge said that if he was to believe the first class of witnesses mentioned above he could have no difficulty as to the course he should pursue; for clearly, according to their testimony, he would discharge the relator, for, according to their version, the relator appeared to be a police officer under the Mayor, charged with the preservation of the public peace, and Washington Hamilton was committing a gross violation of the peace in flourishing a pistol in the open street, to the imminent danger of the many persons congregated there. The officer in the discharge of his duty attempted to arrest him, and he, resisting the arrest, attempted to slay the officers of the law, and the relator in his own defense fired and wounded him.

On the other hand, the witnesses gave another aspect to the case, for some of them had testified that Hamilton was not pointing a pistol at the officers, but the relator stepped up and wantonly shot him. If he were a jury trying the case, he would have to determine which class of witnesses to believe; and if he had a doubt, to give the benefit of it to the prisoner, by acquitting him. But as a Committing Magistrate, he had only to see if the Commonwealth presented a *prima facie* case, and if so, to refer it to the consideration of a petit jury, which he conceived to be his duty here. Therefore he would remand the relator.

As to the admission of the prisoner to bail, his Honor said he did not see any circumstances that went to reduce the offense, if proven, to manslaughter, and consequently he could not allow bail.

Walter Mitchell, Esq., appeared for the relator.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow.—A. Becker was acquitted of a charge of larceny, it being shown that he took a little dog belonging to himself from a little boy who was leading it away. But there was a charge of assault and battery against him, under which it was testified that he seriously maltreated the child in taking the dog. He was fined $10 and the costs.

Samuel Miller was convicted of a charge of assault and battery. It was testified that a gentleman, after parading with the Boys in Blue, went to Callowhill street and Ridge avenue to be assessed, and some one questioned his right; a difficulty occurred, in which the defendant, a very large man, took this gentleman's banner staff and dealt him a number of severe blows upon the head with it.

Thomas Smith (colored) pleaded guilty to a charge of malicious mischief.

John J. Miller was charged with entering the U. S. Arsenal with intent to steal. It was alleged that he was one of the men who some months past rowed in a boat to the Arsenal and attempted to force an entrance into it, but were driven away by the soldiers, and that he after the retreat, was found lying in the creek and was taken into custody. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT NO. 1—Judge Sharswood.—The Farmers' National Bank of Reading vs C. A. & A. M. Seltzer. An action to recover upon three promissory notes. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Francis Girard vs. H. Haibeide. An action to recover for medical attendance to a horse, which the defendant left with the plaintiff to be cured of a disease. The defense set up that the agreement was, no cure no pay, and there was no cure. Verdict for plaintiff, $15.

John H. Black vs. William Bligh. An action to recover for liquors sold and delivered. The defense set up that it was not a merchantable quality. On trial.

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We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.
Window Shades as low as
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,
trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.
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REMOVAL.
DENTAL DEPOT.
We have the pleasure of announcing to the Dental Profession the removal of our business from
No. 928 ARCH STREET
To the NEW BUILDING which has been erected especially for the manufacture and sale of
Artificial Teeth and Dental Materials,
ON CHESNUT STREET, Corner of TWELFTH.
10 20 3t SAMUEL S. WHITE.

SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL.
There are several species of Gadus. Only the Gadus Morrhua, caught at Newfoundland, yields Oil rich in medicinal virtues. To secure this, Mr. Simes, at an enormous expense, made arrangements on the spot, and, by a totally new process, prepared Oil fresh from the livers of the fish. After careful analysis and extensive trial by the medical profession, SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL is now pronounced incomparably superior to all other preparations of the same article in the market. Free from smell, delicious to the taste, and loaded with all the nutrient and curative properties which render Cod Liver Oil famous as a therapeutic.
Sold in the original style of bottles, labels, pamphlets, and wrappers employed by Mr. Simes. Wholesale and retail only by
GUSTAVUS KRAUSE, Apothecary,
10 10 swrp (Successor to Samuel Simes),
N. W. cor. TWELFTH and CHESNUT Sts., Phila.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—The Grand EXHIBITION or FAIR DAY is postponed on account of the weather to FRIDAY, 23d inst. 0 10 21 3t

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4284. 10 13 1m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 285p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 230 S. NINTH Street and No. 720 RACE Street. 7 9 4p

THIRD EDITION

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterian Synod at Reading—The Work it Has Performed.

Political Affairs—Montgomery Blair Urging His Brother's Withdrawal.

FROM READING.

This Morning's Session of the Presbyterian Synod.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, Oct. 21.—The Committee on Home Missions made an annual report, showing the receipts of the Board during the year ending last May were nine hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars within the bounds of the five Presbyteries comprising the Synod, being an increase of six hundred and sixty-two dollars over the preceding year, in addition to which there have been twelve ladies' mission boxes, having about twenty-four hundred articles for families of missionaries.

The Committee on Foreign Missions presented their annual report. It presented the cheering fact, that two months before the close of the financial year the Treasurer reported a deficiency of two hundred thousand dollars, but an appeal being made a response came, bringing the whole amount needed, and an overplus of several hundred dollars, one gentleman having given fifteen hundred dollars.

The amount contributed to the American Board during the year by all the churches in the country is over five hundred thousand dollars, of which this Synod contributed fourteen thousand and forty-four dollars, being an increase of over two thousand dollars.

Rev. Dr. Butler addressed the Synod upon the claims of the American and Foreign Christian Union, of which he is the able Chief Secretary.

FROM HAYTI.

Salnave Summons the Surrender of Jeremie—Revolt among the Women.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—We have advices from Port au-Prince to the 9th instant. They announce the bombardment of Jeremie on the 6th. Notice had been given the foreign Consuls to leave the town within six days, but they refused to heed the notice and remained. President Salnave demanded the surrender of the place or he would burn it. He proposed to attack by land and sea. The water supply of Jeremie had been cut off, and the women portion of the inhabitants revolted because General Rouzier, the commander, would not surrender.

Jacmel is still besieged by Salnave's forces.

General Hector, the revolutionist, died of wounds received in a recent battle. General Dominguez had been proclaimed President of Northern Hayti, and General Nissage Saget, President of Southern Hayti.

The prospects of Salnave were daily improving. He had given the town of St. Marks one week to surrender. The ship-of-war Alexandre Petion had been sent there to assist in the siege. Should the place surrender the communication of the revolutionists will be severed. The officers and crew of the Alexandre Petion are all Americans and are looked upon with distrust by the Haytiens.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Arrival of the Papal Nuncio—Steam Line to New York.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—The latest news from St. Domingo is to the 9th instant.

The Papal Nuncio had arrived. The Government is arranging with him for a separation between the Church and State.

President Baez has signed a contract with Mr. O'Sullivan, of New York, for a line of steamers to run between New York, New Orleans, and St. Domingo.

Generals Luperon and Cabral have arrived at St. Thomas from Hayti, having failed in their attempt to cross the frontier into St. Domingo.

General Ogando is at the head of another rebellion against the Government of Baez.

Great misery prevailed throughout the republic, owing to the disorganized condition of affairs.

FROM NEW YORK.

Blair's Probable Withdrawal—Off for Europe.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A special Washington telegram to the *Daily News* this morning says, Hon. Montgomery Blair left here this morning for New York, for the purpose, it is said, to arrange for the withdrawal of his brother's name from the Democratic ticket.

Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, with his family, sailed for Europe this morning.

Trial for Murder.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Samuel M. Andrews, charged with the murder of Cornelius Holmes, was arraigned yesterday before the Supreme Judicial Court at Plymouth, and pleaded not guilty. Counsel was assigned him by the Court. The trial will probably take place in the December term. Andrews looks pale, but self-possessed.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.
Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	126⅝	Pacific M. S. Co.	126¾
N. Y. and E. R.	46⅞	Toledo & Wabash	62¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅛	Mil. & St. Paul com.	100
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86¾	Adams Express	49⅜
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87¼	Wells, Fargo Exp.	28½
Chi. and N. W. com	90	U. S. Express Co.	47¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	80½	Tennessee 6s, new	70
Chi. and R. I. R.	105¾	Gold	136⅞
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	112¾	Market steady.	

OBITUARY.

Casper Souder, Jr.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Casper Souder, Jr., Esq., one of the editors and proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin*, which occurred this morning at his late residence, on Seventh street, below Poplar. Mr. Souder had been lying very low for about six weeks with a disorder of the liver, so that his death does not come without anticipation.

The deceased was a native of this city, and was about forty-nine years of age. His earlier years were devoted to business pursuits, and it was not until 1850 that he made his advent into the sphere of journalism. In December of that year he became connected with the *Sunday Dispatch* as a reporter, and remained upon that journal until about 1861, serving as an assistant editor during the latter years of his association with it. Among the more noticeable contributions to its columns from his pen was a "History of Chesnut Street," which displayed a thorough acquaintance with the antiquities of the city, and a rare aptitude for labors requiring careful and patient research.

About eight years ago Mr. Souder became associated with the *Evening Bulletin*, and when that journal finally passed out of the hands of Colonel Alexander Cummings he purchased an interest, and has since been widely known as one of its proprietors and editors.

Although so well known and appreciated as a journalist, it was as a man and a friend that Casper Souder will be remembered by those who were numbered among the circle of his acquaintances. He was kindly and genial, of an active and outspoken temperament, respected, admired, and beloved by all who knew him. His loss will be deeply and sincerely mourned by all, but by none so much as by his colaborers in the field of newspaper life.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Postal Affairs—Overland Mail Arrangement—Department Contracts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Central

Grant and Colfax Club,

in connection with the Boys in Blue, intend serenading General James A. Ekin, of Pennsylvania, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., at his residence, on Friday evening next, as an appreciation of his eminent services in supporting the Republican cause.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Return of Postmaster-General Randall.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Postmaster-General Randall and First Assistant Postmaster-General McLellan returned to this city this morning from New York. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the transportation of the California mails as follows:—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is to carry all documents and such other mail matter as may be directed to be sent by that route, between New York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama. Arrangements have been made with Wells, Fargo & Co. to carry the overland mails between the termini of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads until the junction is formed between these roads. The Secretary of the Interior thinks the roads will be completed in one year from this time. Parties in New York assure the Postmaster-General of their belief that the junction will be made by the first of July next.

Republican Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—The Republican meeting last night at Front Street Theatre, in honor of the recent elections, was largely attended, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Hon. H. H. Goldsborough and and others.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Cotton dull at 25¾@25¾c. Flour dull; sales of 7000 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat dull. Corn easier; sales of 91 000 bushels at $1·12@1·16. Oats active; sales of 52 000 bushels at 75c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at 28·56½@28·62½. Lard quiet at 18½@19¾c. Whisky quiet.

The New York Money Market.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"The Money Market displayed increased activity in the forenoon, and as the day advanced the demand for loans at 7 per cent. became very active, and towards the close it transpired that a combination of unprincipled stockjobbers is at work to produce stringency for the purpose of creating a panic in stocks, and in this there is, unfortunately, reason to believe that they are assisted by a number of bank managers and others. Four of the city banks, including the Republic, the Commonwealth, and the Union, have been creditors to a large amount at the Custom House yesterday and to-day, while the Bank of New York was debtor for about a million and a half, and these changes reflect the operations of the conspirators. It is estimated that between seven and eight millions have been already withdrawn from circulation, and it is understood that several millions more will be withdrawn to morrow, while large amounts of Erie and New York Central, at present held off the street, will be thrown upon the market for cash simultaneously with the money "squeeze." The prevailing distress was increased by a despatch from Washington to the effect that the currency balance in the Treasury amounts to little more than six millions, and that consequently the department will be compelled to increase its gold sales; but this seems hardly credible, and we warn Wall street against blindly relying upon such unauthenticated statements. Seven per cent. and a small commission added were paid for loans in the new loan office this afternoon, and the banks as a rule had no money to lend, all their surplus funds being employed. It has, therefore, been suggested—and we give our unqualified support to the recommendation—that the banks relax their rule of not encroaching upon their legal reserve, and so frustrate the efforts of the unscrupulous combination now at work. The National Currency act, by requiring this reserve to be kept, evidently meant it for use in periods of exceptional pressure, and the banks have ample power to employ any portion of it as they may see fit. The Comptroller of the Currency may, it is true, notify banks with a deficient reserve of their shortcomings, but they have thirty days afterwards in which to make it good, and public opinion would support the banks in any effort to break up such a combination as this, which is likely to work much mischief if not overpowered. The banks by loaning only a small part of their reserve could keep the money market well supplied. We do not speak with reference to the interests of Wall street, for it is immaterial how prices go on the Stock Exchange, but in the interest of the whole business community."

—The N. Y. *Times* of this morning says:—

"There was an increased inquiry for money from the brokers to-day, and the rate was generally full and uniform at 7 per cent., after some early transactions of the morning at 6 per cent. on Government collateral. The suspicion appeared to be current that another experiment is on foot to 'lock up' money from the free use of the street, and the circumstantial proofs of this, late in the day, were believed to be pretty strong, though the combination concerned in the movement is by no means extensive, or even formidable. We conclude that the activity of demand from the brokers is rather the result of the rapid advance in stocks, near the close of last week of 3 per cent. on the Public Funds, and 5 to 8 per cent. on the railways, and also on some of the State Bonds, which tempted heavy realizations by old brokers, and transferred a corresponding amount of stocks into new hands. The demand for money, from these and other parties, was met at 7 per cent. without much hesitation, but the feeling at the close of the day appeared to be that the pressure may be more seriously felt to-morrow."

REMOVAL.
Messrs. BAILEY & CO.
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NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
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4 rpw PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

Judge Williams and the Supreme Court—Suffrage in Texas—Rebels Disfranchised.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

Registration in Texas.

General Reynolds, commanding the sub-district of Texas, has issued instructions to the Board of Registrars appointed to conduct the revision of the registration, setting forth the qualification of voters. He excludes all concerned in aiding the Rebellion in any way, or who held office under the Federal or State Governments, and afterwards participated in the Rebellion. He also directs that no amnesty or pardon entitles the applicant to register. This order reached here to-day, and excited much comment, and is construed by the Democrats as a defiance of the recent order of the President that no military officer should interfere in the elections of any State.

Three Children Burned to Death.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Three children of Byron Goodell, residing in Peabody, Massachusetts, all under six years of age, were burned to death yesterday. They were playing in a small outbuilding stored with hay, and probably fired it with matches.

Judge Williams Accepts Office.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—Judge H. Williams has accepted the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court, tendered him by Governor Geary in place of Justice W. Strong, resigned.

Boat Race Referee.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21.—Wilbur Bacon, of New Haven, has been chosen for referee instead of William Blackee, of Boston, for the boat race to-day.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.
Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	126⅝	Toledo & Wabash	62¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	48⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.	101
Ph. and Read. R.	96⅝	Adams Express	50
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86⅞	Wells, Fargo	29
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¼	U. S. Express Co.	47
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	89¾	Tennessees, new	69
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	90¾	Gold	136
Chi. and R. I. R.	105¾	Market irregular.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	113¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 21
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 Pa 6s, 3 series	108	100 sh Penna R.	b3. 56
$400 Sch N 6s, '82	71½	100 sh Oil Cr & Al R.	b30 39
$500 do.	71	200 sh Catawissa	9
$1000 Gr & Coates	23½	500 sh St Nich Coal	1
50 sh Girard Col R.	b5 24	100 sh Read R.	b5 &in. 46
5 sh Leh N	27	100 do.	s30. 48
200 do.	b30. 27½	900 do.	s. 48
100 do.	27	200 do.	s. 48
100 do.	s5. 27	300 do.	b5. 48
100 do.	s. 27	300 do.	s30. 48
200 do.	s. 27	500 do.	c. 48
100 do.	27½	100 do.	48

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 2 series	106¾	10 sh Penna R.	56
$1000 City 6s, New	104¾	100 do.	s. 56
$1000 Leh 6s gold	94	40 do.	56